

I.R. NEWS REGD.  
RECEIVED 25 JUN 1869.

E. Griffiths

# THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



No. 402. LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869. [ONE PENNY.]

## METROPOLITAN HORSE SHOW.

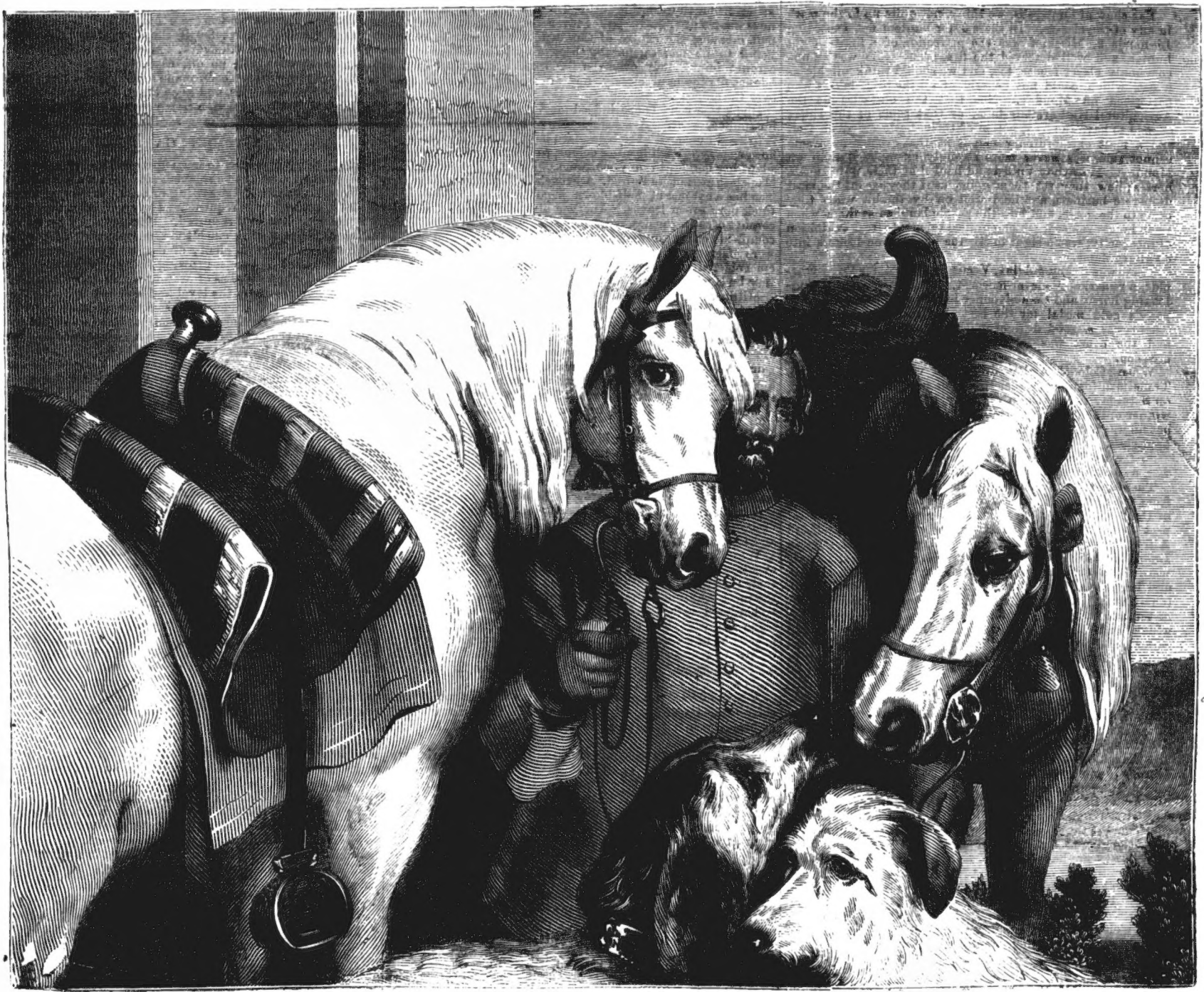
The great horse show of the year was opened on Saturday with a very numerous and fashionable attendance. All the balconies and seats were crowded, and a large number of noblemen and members of Parliament were present. Saturday was what may be called the preliminary day, for it was really on Monday that the great interest of the show commenced. The judges this year were—for hunters, thoroughbred horses, and hacks, the Earl of Macclesfield, Viscount Combermere, and Captain Percy Williams; and for the other classes Colonel Kingescote, M.P., and Captain Bastard. The judges, with the

directors of the Hall Company, entered the ring soon after 10 o'clock, but the judging was rather slow, as all the animals in turn were most carefully and critically examined. After taking nearly two hours to consider, the following awards were made:—

CLASS 1. Hunters, Weight-carriers, equal to not less than 15 stone.—First prize of £80 to No. 6, Mr. David McIntosh, Havering-park, Romford, Essex, for his "St. Clare," bay gelding, 16 hands 2 inches high, eight years; second prize of £40 to No. 4, Mr. T. W. Potter, of East-court, Cheltenham, for his 16 hands 2 inches five-year-old chestnut "Harkaway,"

bred by Carson, of Carson Dam, Ireland; third prize to No. 22, Mr. J. Bredon, of Liverpool, for his 15 hands 3 inches and six years bay gelding "Kildare," bred by C. Jordan, Drogheda.

CLASS 2.—Hunters, without condition as to weight.—First prize, £50; second, £25; third, £15. In this class, for which there were 44 entries, the specimens generally were not of that high order of merit which distinguished the first class, but the selected eight for final competition exhibited a marked superiority over the rest. The awards were:—First prize to No. 35, Major Quentin, for his sixteen hands six years bay



HORSES, AFTER SIR EDWIN LANDSEER, R.A.





gelding "Placid"; second prize to No. 53, Captain F. Barlow, of Heskerton, Woodbridge, for his 15 hands 3½ inches, aged eight years, "Topstall," thorough-bred; and third prize to No. 60, Mr. Henry Sanders, of Brampton-hill, Northampton, for his fifteen hands 3 inches and five-year-old "Playmate."

**CLASS 3.**—For Hunters, without condition as to weight, and not exceeding 15 hands 2 inches high, for which a first prize of £40 and a second prize of £30 were given, comprised but 16 entries.—The first prize was awarded to No. 76, Mr. J. Stanly Mott, of Birmingham, for his 15 hands nine years bay "Mischief," and No. 78, to Messrs. E. O. A. Stamford, Steyning, Sussex, for his fifteen hands 2 inches chestnut, "Spanton."

**CLASS 4.**—Hunters, four years old. First prize, £50; second, £20.—First prize to No. 95, Mr. J. Conner, of Burghy Sands, Carlisle, for his 16 hands four-year-old brown hunter "Commissioner"; second to Mr. Leonard Lywood, master of the East Sussex Foxhounds, the Friars Battle, for his 15 hands 2 inches four-year-old "Handcuff."

At this point the judges went on to decide on the merits of thoroughbred stallions in Class 13, for the best of which were offered as a prize the Agricultural-hall gold medal and £50. This class excited considerable attention, and certainly bore out the description that it was one of the finest collections of entire horses that could be well seen. The first prize went to No. 317, Mr. George Holmes, of Bar-house, Beverley, Yorkshire, for his 16 hands six years "Whitley," by Barnton, brother to Voltigeur.

The judging was not concluded till 7 o'clock. It will be remarked probably as a singular circumstance that the winners of two out of the three prizes in the first class are Irish horses. The superiority, however, of St. Clare was manifest that when the last selected eight for the final competition in the class were ranged together, there appeared but slight difference of opinion as to which animal would carry off the first prize, and when the blue riband was awarded to St. Clare there was a great buzz of approbation at the decision of the judges throughout the company assembled in the hall. St. Clare is described as a good hunter, well known with the Essex hounds, has been hunted in Yorkshire, and is winner of several first prizes. The value set upon this fine specimen of the class is 500 guineas.

So much for the prizes, now for a few more general particulars. The Agricultural Hall was pretty well crowded this year with its 364 lots, comprehending all sorts and degrees of horseflesh, from Mr. Paulet's chestnut in Class 1 down to "Paphia, believed to be 38 years old," and the Russian stallion, with the jaw-breaking pedigree, who terminate the catalogue.

The show of hunters is, we think, not quite up to the mark in any of the classes. In Class 3, for hunters not exceeding 15 hands 2, Mischief was the perfection of a light-weight hunter, and well deserved the first prize. She was an uncommonly clever fencer, too, and we should think nimble as a cat, which could not be said of all the prize-takers who performed on Monday. Not that the obstacles at the Agricultural Hall are fair tests, or that some of the riders seemed to have the least notion of their business. The fact, and a most extraordinary one it is, that grooms as a rule cannot ride, was never more strongly exemplified than on Monday. How they pulled and hauled at their unfortunate horses; how they set them going as if they meant the most desperate business, and held well on by the bit when they came to the gore, and how the people laughed at them when their horses refused, which enraged them into fresh exhibition of incapacity, was a sight to stir the blood of on-lookers into an angry flame.

There was a grey gelding, Vectis, in Class 4, for three-year-olds, a remarkably clever fencer, though not a very taking-looking horse, and Commissioner in this class took the company's gold medal for the best hunter in the four classes. There was a good deal of applause when he was decorated, and the court was in accord with the bench on this occasion.

When Colonel Astley drove his very handsome dun, Tradesman (ominous association of names!), round the ring on Saturday there was no difficulty in spotting him as the winner of the prize for stallions not exceeding 13 hands, but he was not so fortunate with Broomielaw in the thoroughbred class.

So far as the general public was concerned, the jumping was, as usual, the great attraction.

Tuesday, the third day of the show, was marked by a visit from the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark. Their royal highnesses arrived at a quarter past five, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield, Lord Alfred Paget, Major Gray, Colonel Kingcoote, and Captain Lund, in waiting on the Crown Prince of Denmark. There were also a large number of the nobility present. The Prince and Princess of Wales were received by Mr. John Clayton (chairman), Mr. John Giblett, Mr. R. Leeds, Mr. John Bannister, and other directors, and conducted to the royal box, which had been specially erected beneath the northern gallery, and on taking their seats the various classes were exhibited in order, but there was nothing calling for special remark till the exciting scenes of the jumping of the hunters, including the water-leap, took place. Not only were double hurdles taken, but these, combined with the water-leap, perfectly tested the capabilities of the horses as well as the riders. Although there was no actual header, narrow escapes of duckings were plentiful. Several animals plunged right into the middle, others would take a run and a look, and endeavour to pitch over their rider, whilst there were also some splendid performances, but very few superior to those of Miss Millard, of Brighton, who is a magnificent horsewoman, and cleared the water-leap, double hurdle, and all in splendid style, amidst thunders of applause, on one of the fine hunters belonging to Mr. Leonard Lywood, the master of the East Sussex Foxhounds. For nearly an hour did this exciting amusement continue. At its conclusion the Prince of Wales called Colonel Anstruther Thompson into the box, and expressed to him the high gratification he had derived from the visit. Their royal highnesses did not leave till nearly seven o'clock. They were loudly cheered by thousands of persons who had assembled outside.

A sad account is given of the pecuniary affairs of Mr. George Hudson, the "Railway King." At a meeting of the River Wear Commissioners at Sunderland, a subscription was commenced for his benefit, and it was stated that Mr. Hudson, who is now sixty-nine years of age, is in great distress in Paris. The subscription list was headed with three gifts of a hundred guineas each.

## THE DRAWING ROOM.

### FASHIONS.

DESPITE the promise of a fine genial spring afforded us in April, the season thus far has not proved by any means a brilliant or settled one, and the result has been a reluctance on the part of many ladies to don their light summer attire, in Paris as well as in London, and hence cachemire costumes are still much in favour for toilettes de promenade. They are met with in grey, almond colour, and capucine, and other brilliant shades, the skirt trimmed behind with a flounce, starting from just below the waist and forming a train, which loses itself in a deeper flounce, elaborately ornamented with interlacing circular ruffles, at the bottom of the ordinary skirt. The casaque, of the same material, has large lappets, bordered with flounces with a coquille heading, falling at the sides, and in front a tablier trimmed to match. The cuffs are en suite, and the corsage is ornamented with a row of coques, arranged to simulate large facings. Another cachemire robe as the under jupe trimmed with a couple of silk flounces of the same shade, each being surmounted by a plissé of cachemire, and the upper one being ornamented with perpendicular "pattes," secured at the top and bottom by buttons. The skirts of the casaque—open at the back—are trimmed with a single flounce and plissé. The silk sash fastens with a perfect cluster of little bows behind. With a robe of grey faye, a demi-traine, simply trimmed with a deep flounce surmounted by a mantle of blue faye is worn, which has simulated sleeves and skirts sloped off in front to show a tablier, and open behind, where it is trimmed with a slightly scalloped flounce edged with deep lace and having a plissé heading, which carried up the front and round the neck forms a collar to the mantle. The tablier is trimmed to correspond, and a handsome bow posed behind gathers in the mantle at the waist.

Wide sashes, either of the same material as the dress, or of silk or satin ribbon, are still the indispensable adjunct of every fashionable toilet. The bows are more elaborate than ever, they are formed of a quantity of loops without ends, or only very short ones with fringed ends. Small bows of coloured ribbon are also much used in the trimming of moiré, grenadine, gauze, or muslin dresses. The very latest novelty is that the wide sash is placed by a fall of bows, of different materials, satin, poul or gauze, and lace. These bows are not unlike ladders; from the waist down the centre of the panier they are placed in rows thus: four at the top, five or six in the next, and the last row is formed by bows like a fan.

Black lace, embroidered tulle, and light aerophane crape are materials much used this spring for bonnets. These diaphanous gauzes are lightly puffed over lace frames. A high puff crossing the centre of the bonnet from ear to ear is found to be more generally becoming than a formidable coronet immediately over the forehead. The front of the bonnet fits the head closely, and an edging of blonde falls over the crépés.

Black lace bonnets are indeed most stylish and serviceable for summer wear. A sensible plan of the Parisian milliners is to send home with the black lace bonnets an aigrette and flower spray of each leading colour, so that the purchaser may adapt her bonnet to any costume. White flowers amidst black lace are much admired. A French bonnet of fine Chantilly lace has a coronet of half-blown pond lilies, with buds and thick dark green leaves. Another, also of Chantilly, with a coronet of satin pansies, was ordered by a brunette of brilliant complexion, to wear with a suit of black gros grain on which were facings of purple satin. For young ladies black embroidered tulle is trimmed with shaded roses and vines of tiny buds not yet open.

Milliners too often fail to provide handsome bonnets for elderly ladies. The following is worthy of description and is designed for a lady of sixty-five years. It is entirely black, a coiffure of finest Chantilly over a large close frame, with cap-crown stiffened to give the appearance of being filled with hair. A full ruche of lace surrounds the face, and exquisite jet flowers form a kind of coronet. Strings of narrow gros grain ribbon. Another bonnet of black Neapolitan has a bag crown of silk, with embroidered tulle in front and fall of lace behind.

Chignons are still worn high; but coiffeurs talk of a return of classic styles. The front hair is often arranged in large, natural-looking waves instead of being tightly crimped. Thick-plaited coronets are placed in front of the chignon, leaving but little room for crepes. Curls of all kinds are worn; short, frizzed curls on the forehead; light, airy curls drooping over the chignon; a string of curls down the centre; and long, thick ringlets at the side and beneath.

White muslin dresses will be the first choice for summer evenings. So elaborate are they that scarcely a vestige of their old-time simplicity remains. A Swiss muslin, made in the most beautiful manner, will serve for a model. The train is bordered with three fluted ruffles a finger deep. Above these are vandykes of puffs and embroidery. The short over-skirt of six narrow gores, puffed at the top and pointed below, is trimmed with six ruffles. High puffed waist with Valenciennes ruff at the neck. Coat-sleeves with vandyked puffs at the top and bottom.

A Swiss dress for a girl of twelve years has the waist and skirt formed entirely of medallions of Valenciennes and embroidery in alternate rows separated by fluted ruffles and lace.

Outside garments, or confections, as they say in Paris, are made large enough this season to serve for mantle and over-skirt. An under-skirt or short dress of any material or colour then completes the street costume. For spring confections black gros grain is used; for summer white muslin, guipure net, Spanish blonde, and grenadine or Chambéry gauze, the latter materials being either white or black.

**SCIENCE AND ART.**—A striking instance of the immense value a small piece of steel may acquire by the great power of skilled mechanical labour is the balance-spring of a watch. From its extreme delicacy and delicacy 4,000 weigh not more than one ounce, and exceed in value £1,000. A most interesting little work, describing the rise and progress of watchmaking, has been published by J. W. Benson, 25, Old Broad-street, and the City Steam Factory, 53 and 59, Ludgate-hill. The book, which is profusely illustrated, gives a full description of the various kinds of watches and clocks, with their prices. Mr. Benson (who holds the appointment to the Prince of Wales) has also published a pamphlet on Artistic Gold Jewellery, illustrated with the most beautiful designs of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Lockets, &c., &c., suitable for Wedding, Birthday, and other presents. These pamphlets are sent post free for two stamps each, and they cannot be too strongly recommended to those contemplating a purchase, especially to residents in the country or abroad, who are thus enabled to select any article they may require, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

## THE GARDEN.

### FLOWER GARDEN.

THE beds should now be filled up without delay, for nothing will be gained, and a good deal lost, by longer waiting, whether the days prove fine or not. The rule for planting out is to place the subjects at such distances that will meet by the middle of August. Geraniums that spread like Tom Thumb and Christine may be a foot apart; lobelias, four inches to be rich, six if you cannot afford close planting; verbenas in rich soil, fifteen inches apart; petunias to be pegged down, eighteen inches, if to grow upright, nine inches. Plants of untidy habit, used in back rows of ribbons, may be kept in order by lengths of tarred rope or stout cord tightened to short stakes, and in this way anything from petunias to sweet peas may be kept as regular as a file of riflemen. Rich soil suits verbenas, petunias, and lobelias; geraniums and tropæolums generally do best in poor sandy soil; if they have much food they are apt to run away and make too much leaf. All variegated plants keep truer and brighter in poor soil. In planting out begin with calceolarias, as they are very hardy. Choose dull dry weather if possible. Mark off the ground and count off the plants so as to be safe and sure before you begin. Open a hole with a trowel, then stick the trowel in the ground. Take the pot in the left hand, with the fingers over the soil, turn it up and give the edge of the pot a tap with the handle of the trowel. Out comes the ball; pick away the crocks without hurting the roots, and turn over the ball without breaking it into the hole, and close in with dry crumbly soil from the surface of the border.

Peg verbenas, petunias, and others of a trailing habit as soon as they need it, so that the surface of the bed may be covered as speedily as possible. Propagate violets by dividing, pansies by cuttings, pinks by layers, and any summer-flowering plants wanted for late bloom under glass.

### PLANT-HOUSES AND FRAMES.

**Greenhouse.**—The principal part of the Azaleas, says the *Gardener's Magazine*, will now be gone out of bloom. In the first place, remove the whole of the seed-pots carefully, and then give the plants a good washing with the syringe. Ply the syringe freely on the afternoon of fine days, and shut up early; and smoke if the foliage is any way infested with thrip. The foliage must be dry when fumigated, or the smoke will probably catch the young growing tips, and turn them brown. Plants which flowered early and have finished their growth can now go out of doors to ripen their wood. Shift camellias that have done growing; give plenty of air night and day, and discontinue syringing as the flower-buds swell, or they will probably start into leaf-growth.

**Frames.**—Pansies that were recently cut down must be watered with great care; for if they have too much before they get into full growth again, ten chances to one but what a large proportion will go off, especially if they have had much manure-water beforehand. Pick off early-sown primulas and cinerarias, and keep them close until they get established. A frame with a north aspect is the best position for these and any other young seedling stuff.

### KITCHEN GARDEN.

The activity necessary to keep up a good and regular supply of vegetables must not be relaxed, although we have got over the most trying time. A sowing of broad beans may be made where a late supply is required. They will do little good unless the ground is well manured. Peas should now be sown in trenches prepared in much the same manner as for celery; sown in this way, with plenty of manure underneath, there is little trouble to keep them growing freely. They can at any time have copious supplies of water, which is well-nigh impossible when sown on the level and earthed up. Whatever requires water, give sufficient to soak the ground for a considerable depth. Surface waterings do more harm than good; it encourages the roots to the surface, and then if the waterings are not kept up the roots perish, and the plants and crops suffer in consequence. Ne plus ultra and Veitch's perfection peas are two good sorts to sow. Transplant leeks in well-prepared trenches, and water these and celery until established. Sow another breadth of turnips in rich ground. In poor hungry soil they get stringy and hollow before the bulbs are large enough for use. Sow in drills, and then they can be hoed and thinned out with but little trouble. Wheeler's Tom Thumb and Paris Cos are two good sorts of lettuce to sow. The best remedy for early bolting is to sow where they are to remain permanently, and then thin to the proper distances apart. Plant out vegetable marrows, ridge cucumbers, tomatoes, capsicums, pumpkins, and gourds. Let all these subjects be well hardened off before they are planted out. Regulate the work according to the weather. During a dry heat ply the hoe, to kill weeds and promote a heavy deposition of dew on the newly-broken ground.

### FRUIT GARDEN.

The weeds are making vigorous growth amongst the fruit-trees, and the hoe must not be suffered to lie idle. Though weeds are not so directly injurious to the fruit-trees as to dwarf-growing vegetables, they are equally objectionable. Apart from the untidy appearance they have, they undoubtedly rob the soil, and, what is worse still, the seeds are sown broadcast on other quarters, thus rendering futile all efforts to keep them clean. We frequently see the most strenuous efforts made to keep the ground between the vegetable crops free from weeds, without a thought being bestowed upon the contiguous fruit-quarters. Bush and pyramidal trees now require attention, in the way of shortening back all rambling growths and tying in others whilst the wood is pliable, as, if they harden out of shape, it will be difficult to train them hereafter. Where manure-water is plentiful, water the strawberry beds to assist the fruit to swell off well. The quantity of water to be mixed with it will depend upon its original strength. Withhold the liquid manure after the fruit begins to change colour.

**NO MORE MEDICINE.**—Health restored by Du Barry's delicious Eucalypta Arabica Food, which cures dyspepsia, indigestion, cough, asthma, consumption, debility, constipation, diarrhoea, palpitation, nervous, bilious, liver, and stomach complaints. Cure No. 68,413.—"Rome, July 21, 1866. The health of the Holy Father is excellent, especially since, abandoning all other remedies, he has confined himself entirely to Du Barry's Food, and his holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly."—*Gazette*. Du Barry and Co., No. 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1s. 1½d.; 1lb., 2s. 2d. 12lbs., 22s.; 24lbs., 40s. Also at Fortnum and Mason, and all grocers and chemists.



## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE.

TAKING for his basis a novel by Mrs. Edwards, entitled, "The Morals of Mayfair," Mr. F. C. Burnand has written a piece of somewhat formidable dimensions, which, under the title "Turn of the Tide," was brought out on Saturday night with every demonstration of success, at this theatre.

The title refers to the crowning incident of the first act. Philip Earncliffe (Mr. Hermann Vezin), a prosperous gentleman of the literary profession, who enjoys moreover the advantage of a rich uncle, has sojourned for a while at or near the house of Mr. Asheton (Mr. H. Mellon), an old invalid, resident in Brittany, and is gradually acquiring so firm a hold on the affections of Miss Marguerite Asheton, that his intimate friend, Mr. Edgar Neville (Mr. John Clayton), an honest A.R.A., hints to him the propriety of telling her the whole truth respecting his position. Being open to good counsel, Philip takes the opportunity of a *tête-à-tête* with Marguerite, and reveals the whole truth, which is to this effect:—He is not, as has been supposed, a single man, being in fact the unhappy husband of one Lady Clara, who has married him to repair the ruined fortunes of her father, Lord Templemore, a gamester of high degree, but who does not care a pin for him, and from whom he absents himself whenever it is his pleasure so to do. Marguerite feels chagrined by the candid avowal, but it has not long been made when the "turn of the tide" brings the water into the grotto, and the young couple are in imminent danger of being drowned. In order to live as long as they can they ascend a pointed fragment of rock, and there, with death before their eyes, Edgar delicately propounds the question whether Marguerite would have loved him if he had been free from encumbrance. Just as Marguerite, with equal delicacy, has answered in the affirmative, a boat comes to the rescue.

When fifteen months have elapsed we cross over to Belgravia, and find our friend Philip Earncliffe at home with his wife, Lady Clara. They are as bad terms as we were led to anticipate, Lady Templemore (Miss S. Larkin), who is her daughter's very worldly adviser, not at all improving the amenity of the situation. Doing his best to obtain a pleasant domestic evening, and finding his efforts frustrated by the frigidity of Lady Clara, Philip betakes himself with a friend to the Opera, and sees in an opposite box his fair friend Marguerite. Poor Marguerite is not nearly so happy as she was fifteen months ago. Her father is dead, and she has been placed by her guardian, Dr. Mortimer (Mr. Ryder), in the family of a stockbroker, named Danby (Mr. F. Matthews), who is a good-natured fellow in his way, but who has a wife (Mrs. F. Matthews) and a step-daughter (Mrs. Kate Harlebur), who make it their business to render Marguerite's life as intolerable as possible. To cheer her dismal hours Dr. Mortimer takes Marguerite to the Opera, and where she is not only visited in her box, but escorted downstairs by Philip. Lady Clara, who has otherwise been induced to visit Covent-garden, is so violently moved by jealous rage that on returning home she discusses with her mother the expediency of a division. Lady Templemore is of opinion that her daughter is making a great noise about a trifle, but when additional information arrives to the effect that Philip's rich uncle has lost all his money, she begins to find that Lady Clara's views are less absurd than they appeared at the first glance. Under these circumstances a very stormy interview ensues between the husband and the wife. The lady reproaches the gentleman with neglect, avowing with consummate assurance that she only married him for the sake of his money, while he repays her in her verbal coin. This brisk cudgel-play is well kept up by Mr. Vezin and Miss Sophie Young.

We are now removed to the Danby domicile, where the unhappiness of poor Marguerite becomes so apparent that good Dr. Mortimer makes her an offer of his hand, which she readily accepts—a situation that is marvellously uninteresting in itself being rendered attractive by the acting of Miss H. Hodson and Mr. Ryder. Then off we go to Switzerland, where we find Philip separated from his wife, and soon more efficiently divorced by a carriage accident, the result of which is that Lady Clara, who has likewise a taste for the Alps, is brought in cut and bleeding, to die in the presence of her husband and the audience. Now, all that we know of Lady Clara, through the medium of the play, is that she was a very morose and disagreeable woman. Still we are of opinion that her manifest faults do not quite exact the exhibition of her corpse on the stage, and that she might as well have been allowed to die behind the scenes. The consequence of her death is the union of Marguerite to Philip, the doctor resigning his pretensions.

The interest of the play lies in the decorations. Nothing can be better than the Breton manor-house, in summer and winter, by Mr. T. Grieve, or the Cave of Morgane with the rising waters by Mr. Gordon.

## ADELPHI THEATRE.

M. EMILE AUGIER's pretty little play of "Gabrielle," performed at St. James's Theatre shortly after the production of the piece in Paris, and familiar to London playgoers through the English translation called "Home Truths," brought out nine years ago at the Princess's, has been adapted anew by Mr. B. Webster, jun., and under the title of "Eve" was represented at the Adelphi on Monday evening. In the present version the heroine, the wife of a solicitor, is a young and sentimental woman, who is in continual danger of lending too indulgent an ear to the unlawful addresses of a young barrister who importunes her to elope with him to a foreign land. Though ever seemingly on the verge of falling a victim to his villany, she is preserved from so fatal a sin in some degree through the influence of a female relative, who watches over her with the fondest solicitude, but mainly through the magnanimity of her husband, who, instead of reproaching or thwarting her, confides in her to the last, and makes an irresistible appeal to her sense of dignity and duty. There is little or no incident in the piece, its interest depending almost exclusively upon the skilful delineation of character. Mr. Webster's impersonation of the noble-hearted husband is at once dignified and pathetic. He plays the part with thorough earnestness of purpose, and his acting, particularly in the last scene, is eloquent and impressive. Miss Furtado as the wife, Mr. H. Neville as the too fascinating lover, and Mrs. A. Mellon as the good angel of both, perform their respective parts very effectively; while Miss Lillie Lee, a little girl apparently not more than seven or eight years old, acts with charming simplicity and grace as "Eve's" daughter

MIDLE. CARLOTTA PATTI is now in Constantinople with her troupe.

The latest music-hall novelty is a female negro performer on the trapeze.

A monument in honour of Gluck is proposed at Weidenwang, the native place of the composer.

MIDLE. THERESA is said to be about to leave France and make a year's tour in America.

The copyright of *Once a Week* is to be sold by auction, by Mr. Hodgson, on the 15th of this month.

MADAME ADELINA PATTI is expected to return to Paris to sing at the Theatre Italien in the month of October.

The Viennese orchestra of female musicians is going a tour through North Germany to St. Petersburg. They would be welcomed in London.

MADAME LUCCA after leaving Berlin betook herself to certain fashionable watering-places for the benefit of her voice.

MRS. STIRLING will read the *Tempest*, with Arne's music (the solos by Miss E. Wynne) on the 7th of June. Mr. Kingsbury will conduct.

MR. LONGFELLOW has left Rome on his journey northward.

A CHILDREN'S dramatic company is shortly to perform in London. It will be styled the "Living Marionettes."

The burlesques now played in America by English companies are studied with lines laudatory of American statesmen, and expressive of the opinion that England should be made to pay in full all American claims.

A REQUEST has been presented by the ladies of St. Petersburg to the authorities soliciting permission to found an establishment for the publication of literary works written by women.

DRANETH BAY, superintendent of theatres at Cairo, has arrived in Paris to make arrangements in preparation for performances to be given at the inauguration of the Suez Canal. He has just named as manager of the two principal (Italian Opera and Vaudeville) M. Nicole Lablache.

The measures recently decided on concerning the surplus paintings at the Louvre, Paris, have already begun to receive their application, as a first consignment has been made to the provincial museums. Six large chests containing works of art have been sent off into the departments from the Pavillon Daru of the Louvre.

A COMMITTEE, composed of members selected from the great bodies of the state, will shortly be called on to examine various questions relative to the tax for the poor levied on French theatrical performances, concerts, exhibitions, &c., with the view, not of abolishing the impost, but of discovering means to modify it. The initiative in the affair has been taken by the Emperor.

An experiment was lately made at the Theatre de la Monnaie, Brussels, on the application of a substance intended to render tissues, wood, cordage, scenes, &c., incombustible, and was fully successful. The experimentalist walked along in close contact with the footlights, and placed pieces of muslin, linen, string, and other inflammable substances—previously prepared—on the lamp glasses. Not one of them burnt.

THE *Sydney Morning Herald* announces the death of Mr. G. R. Morton, son of the dramatist George Morton, the author of "All that Glitters is not Gold," grandson of the author of "Speed the Plough," and nephew of Madison Morton. The deceased gentleman was connected with the press of New South Wales, and had been editor of the *Sydney Punch*. He died of consumption.

THE death of Herr Molique is announced. He was born in Nuremberg, in 1803, and was consequently sixty-six years old. He was a talented violin player, and an able composer. He wrote four concertos for the violin and one for the violoncello, a mass, and an oratorio, "Abraham," which was produced at the Norwich Festival in 1860, numerous songs, symphonies, trios, and duets.

MR. DICKENS gives some account of his recent illness. He says: The public no sooner heard of his serious indisposition, than he was the recipient of all kinds of letters, some inclosing tracts and admonitions, others forms of bequest, and a great number asking for money. One person, who Mr. Dickens thinks the most honest, the most modest, and the least vainglorious of them all, sent him a treatise instructing him how to live four hundred years.

In our last number we made a brief reference to a new volume by Tennyson on the eve of publication. He has been engaged on it it seems since October last, and any one who knows the care which he bestows on his works will not be astonished if we have a little delay. Tennyson is, perhaps, the most fastidious of authors as regards his productions, and has, it is said, a printing-press at home, so that his works are composed by his own hands as well as his own head. His copy comes to the publisher in type.

An exhibition of objects of Scandinavian art, and a meeting of artists from Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Finland, will be held on the 14th of June next, by his Majesty King Charles, at Gothenburg. The exhibition will comprise—1st, paintings in oil and water colours; 2nd, architectural drawings; 3rd, engravings, lithographs, and woodcuts; 4th, materials for instruction at drawing-schools; and 5th, works executed by pupils in the art of drawing. The exhibition is to last five or six weeks, and the number of contributing artists is already very considerable.

THE May Meetings have somewhat troubled the officials at the Gaiety Theatre. Errant old ladies from the provinces, ignorant of the wiles and wickedness of London, have on more than one occasion this month mistaken the doors of Exeter Hall, and gravely presented their meeting-card of admission to Mr. Hollingshead's check-takers. The other night, one of the Gaiety officials, wearied of having repeatedly repulsed these errant Evangelicals, accepted the card and bowed a solemn and severe dame into the upper boxes. What emotions she experienced there—whether of wonder, horror, or delight—we cannot tell; but she sat out the performance, even to the last pirouette in "Columbus." Her friends, let us hope, are spared the pain of knowing that good soul's lapse into worldly wickedness.

PRINTING IN ANTIQUE TYPE.—Judd and Glass, of the Phoenix Works, St. Andrew's-hill, have, in addition to their extensive selection of Modern Types, complete Fonts of Old-faced Letters, and execute orders for large and small Posting Bills, Circulars, Reports, &c., by Steam Machinery, with the utmost expedition. Estimates on application.

## THE OAKS DAY.

A LADIES' day in which there were no ladies, a Hill without life and colour, a Paddock almost abandoned, even by the most zealous of country gentlemen, and a general deluge of mud—such was the evil state of affairs on Friday afternoon, last week. How it rained all night, those poor houseless wretches who camp out on the Downs on the Derby week best knew; how it poured in the morning, cab-drivers, who made gold in harvest of "noble sportsmen," best appreciated. The Downs were dreary indeed; the tents were soaked, and so were the viands they covered. It was cold, too; fires were welcomed in the Grand Stand and weighing department; and comparisons were made with Daniel O'Rourke's year, and rather in its favour than that of the wretched weather of Friday.

Those who braved the Paddock must, despite the discomfort under which the visit was made, have been well repaid for their trouble, as the Oaks fillies were in looks altogether above the average of late years. About the first to show was the favourite Morna, and her appearance quite justified her position in the market, for she was, either for symmetry or condition, unquestionably the best-looking of the lot. She is a very hardy, racing-like mare, full of muscle throughout, and wonderfully quick and clever on her legs. The winner, Brigantine, is also a nice mare, beginning with a very neat bloodlike head and fine muscular neck. She is well-made throughout, and especially remarkable for her powerful quarters, running somewhat straight from the whiplane down to the ground. Martinique has also plenty of good looks to recommend her, and, more fit, might have been still more forward.

There was a larger field than was expected, there being only two absentees from the 17 on the card. Morna, said to be better than Pero Gomez at even weights, was of course the favourite, and Porter never was so sanguine. He emphatically said that if the mare ran up to her trial she could not be beaten, but then there was the heavy ground, which upsets so many calculations, and which probably told on Morna's chance. Minaret was the first to appear from the Paddock, followed by Polissonne, Crocus, Toison d'Or, Curieuse, and Morna, and then followed, at a short interval, Brigantine, Hymen, Martinique, and Scottish Queen. Mr. McGeorge soon had them in hand, and after one break away they were despatched, the only one not getting off on terms with her horses being Martinique. At as wretched a pace as we ever remember, Morna took up the running when they had settled into their places, and continued it, attended by Curieuse, Miss Foote, and Dryad, with Brigantine lying well up to the road, where Sir Frederick Johnstone's filly drew up to the leaders' quarters; from this point it was almost a match between the two favourites, Morna succumbing at the stand, and Brigantine winning very easily by two lengths. Martinique, who met with a disappointment coming round Tattenham-corner, was third, and long intervals separated the others. It is probable that Sir Richard Bulkeley's mare, who has been amiss with influenza, might have been nearer but for her mishap at the corner.

## THE RACE.

Mr. McGeorge was as fortunate as in the Derby in getting his horse away at the second attempt. The first to show in advance when they were fairly in their places were Crocus, Curieuse, and Dryad, who ran nearly abreast, about a length in advance of the favourite; close up with whom were seen the colours of Miss Foote, Brigantine, Toison d'Or, and Clemency; the others were headed by Aubade, Teeswater, and Polissonne, Hymen, Scottish Queen, Minaret, and Martinique being in the extreme rear. The last named in particular was extremely slow in beginning, but before Sherwood's Cottage had been reached, some 50 yards from the start, she had quitted her horses and succeeded in overtaking the leaders, who were running at a wretched pace. Half-way up the hill, Morna on the inside ran up to the leaders, and at once assumed the lead. Curieuse and Dryad at the same time gave way, and their places were taken by Miss Foote, Toison d'Or, and Brigantine the French filly going on next, in company with Brigantine, Crocus, Teeswater, and Martinique, close in whose track came Scottish Queen and Teeswater, the rearmost horses even at this early period being widely separated. In these positions they remained through the furzes, but on rounding the turn into the old course, at the mile-post, Morna and Miss Foote drew away, and were two or three lengths in front of Toison d'Or and Brigantine as they descended the hill, on the right being Crocus and Martinique, with Teeswater and Scottish Queen as their immediate followers. Thus they proceeded until fairly round Tattenham-corner, but on entering the straight Miss Foote was seen in difficulties, and in a few strides further her colours disappeared from the van; Toison d'Or followed suit immediately after, which left the Wood-yates filly in attendance upon Sir Joseph Hawley's favourite, Crocus going on third, with Martinique at her girths. When crossing the road the latter made an attempt to get up on the whip hand of Crocus, who at the same moment hung so much through distress as to compel Snowden to ease his mare, and come up on the lower ground. This gave an additional advantage to the leaders, who drew away, and came on several lengths clear. Morna, on the whip hand of Brigantine, holding a decided lead, which she retained to the enclosure. Here Cannon, who had bided his time through the dirt, brought up his filly, and, fairly heading Morna at the Stand, cantered home the winner by a couple of lengths; Martinique finished a wretched third, Crocus and Teesdale being fourth and fifth, close up. An interval of eight or ten lengths separated these from Scottish Queen, Toison d'Or, and Dryad, who headed the pulling-up division, the last of whom were Aubade, Curieuse, and Minaret. Time of the race, as taken by Benson's Chronograph, 2 min. 58½ sec. Time of 1863 race, 2 min. 47½ sec.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go to a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately; it is perfectly harmless; it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It has been long in use in America, and is highly recommended by medical men; it is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child; it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP.—No mother should be without it.—Sold by all medicine dealers, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.





THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH IN AUSTRALIA—EXTERIOR OF SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.—(SEE PAGE 1210.)

## MACHINERY FOR GAMBLING-SWINDLING.

THE following singular discovery in a Washington gambling-house is related by one of the journals published in that city:—

The building, 414, Pennsylvania Avenue, occupied for some time as the "Congress Clothing Store," is now being pulled down to make room for extensive improvements contemplated by the present proprietor, Dr. Daniel B. Clarke. In taking down some of the partitions to remove gaspipes, daylight was flung upon some secret wires, which, being traced, were found to extend through the rooms of the whole upper portion of the building, and, with other apparatus, forming one of the most remarkable pieces of machinery for gambling-swindling ever exposed to view.

This building is one of the oldest upon the avenue, and was many years ago known as the Rockendorff House, having been occupied for a long time by Mrs. Rockendorff as a confectionery store. Afterwards it fell into the hands of the gambling fraternity, and it would seem that they brought the devil's own ingenuity to work to transform it into a suitable den for their operations of villany. This machinery, as now laid bare, shows that immense care and labour were bestowed upon its invention and preparation. The gambling rooms were in the second storey front. Over them were two garret rooms with dormer windows. In the flooring of each of these upper rooms a trap-door had been cut about six feet in length and three in width. The trap being taken up shows an aperture between the floor and the ceiling of the room below of a size to accommodate the gambler's confederate; and a series of small perforations in the ceiling afforded him a full view of the cards held by the players at the table in the room beneath. By his side was the end of a thin wire, which, passing along under the flooring of the attic to the walls, ran down to the flooring of the room below (playing upon nicely adjusted pulleys at the angles), and so on until it reached a point directly under the card table. Here a very ingenious pedal arrangement came into play, by which, with springs of spiral wire, a triangular piece of wire was made to work up through a minute aperture in the floor under the foot of the swindling gambler. The victim in this operation, it will be seen, had no show whatever. Green, the "reformed gambler," has shown the system of cheating by marked cards, but that was a clumsy and inefficient mode of ascertaining what the opposite player had in his hand, compared to this system of telegraphy, which, by the way, can claim priority in time over Morse's invention. This system would not be of much service to the faro sharper, but must have been fatally effective in the gambling games of twenty or thirty years ago. In following the course of the wires it is noticed that a packing of soft wool has been placed at every point where the working of the apparatus would possibly make a noise calculated to warn the victim. The operator of the machinery was as silent as death, and not an indication appeared anywhere to give him suspicion of the network of villany in which he was entrapped. The punctures in the ceiling, which gave a view of the cards to the confederate overhead were screened from the view by an ornamental oval of green figured papering, and the aperture in the floor under the card table, through which the spring played, was concealed by the carpet.

Some years ago, it may be remembered, a somewhat conspicuous character by the name of Donovan, was implicated in some gambling rascality that led to his serving a term in the penitentiary. This building was the scene of his gambling operations, but, though the establishment had a bad name, it was not suspected that the villany there had any such diabolical backing as was afforded by this machinery.

For the last half-dozen years the house has been occupied as a clothing store. The present owner purposes to erect here a building suitable to the importance of the locality, and the old gambling den with its mysterious machinery will be among the traditions of the past.

SOME idea may be formed of the state of education in a village in Hampshire when it is stated that out of thirteen jurymen summoned at an inquest last week only four could write their names.

**A SCREECH OF TRIUMPH.**—The completion of the Central Pacific Railroad was celebrated characteristically at San Francisco. When the telegraph announced the last rail laid the whistles of 30 locomotives, gaily decked, and drawn up in line, screeched out in concert as an expression of joy, and all the steam-whistles in the city joined in.

**A BACHELOR'S VIEW OF BABIES.**—Women have said that our sex is unendurable from the time they leave off kissing us as babies and begin to kiss us as men. Those women were certainly half right. No man of gallantry will consider himself aggrieved if he has been neglected in infancy, provided the osculatory obligation then due be paid with interest twenty years afterwards. Respecting feminine babies, only those are agreeable who are sixteen and upwards; and they are quite as much babies then as when the poles of their little lives are paregoric and teething-rings. The developed babies surely cry as much as they did in swaddling clothes; but they cry gracefully and sentimentally; they make no noise about it, and their audiences are usually audiences of one. What is there, what can there be, of interest in a baby, properly such? Will some one tell me? I have been diligently pondering the question for twenty years, and to no purpose. I have even gone to see babies, regardless of sex and convenience, to discover if possible, the secret of their charm. Their beauty and wonderfulness were told me before hand; but when I stood in their crimson presence, anxious to be delighted, they only sought to astonish me with such necromantic feats as swallowing their own fists—feats which I, with a taint of original sin, regretted they never quite succeeded in. When I went very near them, or attempted by magnetic manipulation to quiet the roar of anger and defiance my society caused, they insisted upon pulling out my hair—with which I was never superfluously blessed—or probing the sockets of my eyes with their cherubic fingers. To that I objected, as I had but two eyes, and was consequently rebuked by their dotting mother, who charged me with interfering with the baby's amusement. I am very willing babies should be wholesomely occupied, but when their happiness and my vision are incompatible, I am wretch enough to prefer my vision. I pity babies from my inmost soul—I always did: but I cannot like them—for they are not likeable. They must suffer, poor little creatures; if they did not, they would not keep up such an infernal noise. It is an axiom in philosophy that there is no effect without sufficient cause; and accepting this, where there is such a perpetual outcry there must be correspondent pain.—*Packard's Monthly.*



## AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND FERNS.

MR. B. S. WILLIAMS, F.R.H.S., of the Victoria and Paradise Nursery, Upper Holloway, gives the following particulars of the Australian and New Zealand ferns, specimens of which we exhibit in the engraving on this page:—

"The Dicksonia family of arborescent ferns is invaluable for the decoration of the conservatory. In the group illustrated here, two belong to this genus, and the other is *Cyathea dealbata*. The most prominent figure represents a splendid specimen I imported with many others, and which was awarded the first prize for the finest and best tree fern at the Royal Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Kensington in 1867. It stands about eighteen feet high, and measures upwards of three feet in circumference at the base of the stem, having a splendid effect grouped with numerous ornamental foliage plants in the conservatory here. The figure on the right hand side is *D. squarrosa*, taken from a fine specimen growing in close proximity to the plant just alluded to; the stem of this is upwards of six feet in height, and the spread of its head of fronds between nine and ten feet. All the species of this genus in cultivation, excepting one, are natives of New Zealand, Tasmania, or Australia, where they are found inhabiting damp valleys, and deep dark shaded ravines, attaining to enormous dimensions; they would, I have little doubt, thrive well and make highly ornamental objects out-doors in similar situations in the southern and western parts of England. *D. antarctica* grows in great abundance on Mount Wellington in Tasmania, and, as the illustration shows, their fronds are often heavily laden with snow; so that, taking this fact, and the temperature of that country into consideration, I think we have good reason to expect that they would stand uninjured in many parts of our own island. In Ireland, several *Cyatheas*, *Alsophias*, and *Dicksonias*, natives of Australia and New Zealand, have been planted in sheltered spots in the open air, and are succeeding admirably; and I hope to see the same course adopted in England, wherever a favourable spot exists, for the ferns would contrast finely when grouped with hardy exotic ornamental trees, and the whole would present a magnificent tropical and peculiarly beautiful appearance. Tree fern stems have, within the last few years, been imported to this country in large quantities, and cost now very little money, so that any cultivators of ferns having a spot they think suitable for the experiment, can try it with but little outlay, and wherever it should be successful, I have no hesitation in saying they will render these places the most elegant of any in their whole establishments. The ground should be prepared well for these plants by removing the natural soil from a space about six feet square and some three or four feet deep, the bottom to be well drained, so that the roots may not be rotted and the soil soured by stagnant moisture, and then filled up to the proper level again with a mixture of light fibrous loam and good peat, in about equal parts, with the addition of nearly one-third clean river sand, which must be made firm and hard round the fern when planted."

**A FEMALE HERCULES.**—In the suburbs of Antwerp there resides a girl of twenty-one of such immense physical strength that she is in the habit of carrying a sack of potatoes weighing above 200 lbs., and swinging it about like a toy. Her manner of life is eccentric, to say the least, for a female. At the cabaret she can drink down any other habitué of the place, male or female; and when any disturbance arises she is a useful customer for the proprietor, never failing to collar the brawlers, and quietly pitch them out of doors. As may be expected, this Herculean nymph, with a voice like a Stentor, and a frame to match, is not coveted in marriage by the youths of the vicinity, and has finally elected to enrol herself definitely among the stronger sex, assuming male attire, and working at a farm as an ordinary labourer.

**LUXURIANT AND BEAUTIFUL HAIR.**—MRS. S. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER never fails to quickly restore Grey or Faded Hair to its youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth; it causes the hair to grow thick and strong. It removes all dandruff. It contains neither oil nor dye. In large Bottles—Price Six Shillings. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London.

## THE CITY AND PORT OF GENOA.

THE magnificent engraving of this beautiful Italian city and port gives a far better idea of the beauty of the locality and its importance than any written description. The city is built round its port in a semicircle, and the land rises amphitheatrically round the water's edge to a height of 500 or 600 feet. The city is of great antiquity, and in it are many fine pictures and buildings besides ancient monuments and works.

## THE IMPERIAL STABLES AT THE LOUVRE.

THE Imperial stables at the Louvre form a long square divided into two symmetrical courts. The first is called the Caulincourt-court; the second the Visconti-court. The architectural character of these two stables and their decorations, are the same which are found in all the other parts of the building. Everything there is bronze, steel, marble, oak, and sculpture. Each stall is of oak, the cribs are of bronze, and the mangers of white marble. The large stud of animals

itself uninterruptedly, receiving additional impetus in 1826 from the accession to the turf of Lord Henry Seymour, Mons. Schichler, and Count d'Orsay. About the same time steeple-chases came into fashion, the first Frenchman who rode a "course à obstacles" being Count Waleski, who in 1829 won a match against Lord Henry Seymour. The oldest living patron of the French turf is Monsieur Lafitte, whose horses ran for the first time in 1834.

**ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER BY POISONING.**—William George Davey, baker, and Susannah, his wife, have been charged at Norfolk with feloniously administering to John Mayes Davey, of Swaffham, a large quantity of poison, with intent to kill him. The prisoner is brother to the prosecutor, who, it appears, is the heir to his deceased mother's property. On the 8th ult., John Davey went to London, and received the sum of over 40*l*. He then visited his brother at Pakefield, Lowestoft, where he stayed two or three days, and made him a present of 10*l*. On leaving, the female prisoner gave him six small currant cakes. He had eaten three of them, and felt no ill effects, but on Sunday last, at tea-time, after partaking of part of another cake, he was seized with vomiting and purging, and became dreadfully ill. The next morning Mr. R. B. Marriott, surgeon, was sent for, and he at once said the man was suffering from poison. He has since analysed a portion of the cake, and found it contained a very large quantity of arsenic, so much indeed that it could be seen with the naked eye. The prosecutor, who is still confined to his bed, is a single man, is possessed of other property, and has no other relatives. Superintendent Lambley made application for a remand of eight days, to enable him to obtain further evidence and to allow the analysis to be completed. Remanded accordingly. The prisoners are both young people, and were only married at Christmas last.

The "cream" have won a heap of money on the Derby, and the Prince of Wales is reported to have netted a clear five thousand upon the day's business. The Prince's good luck is highly gratifying.

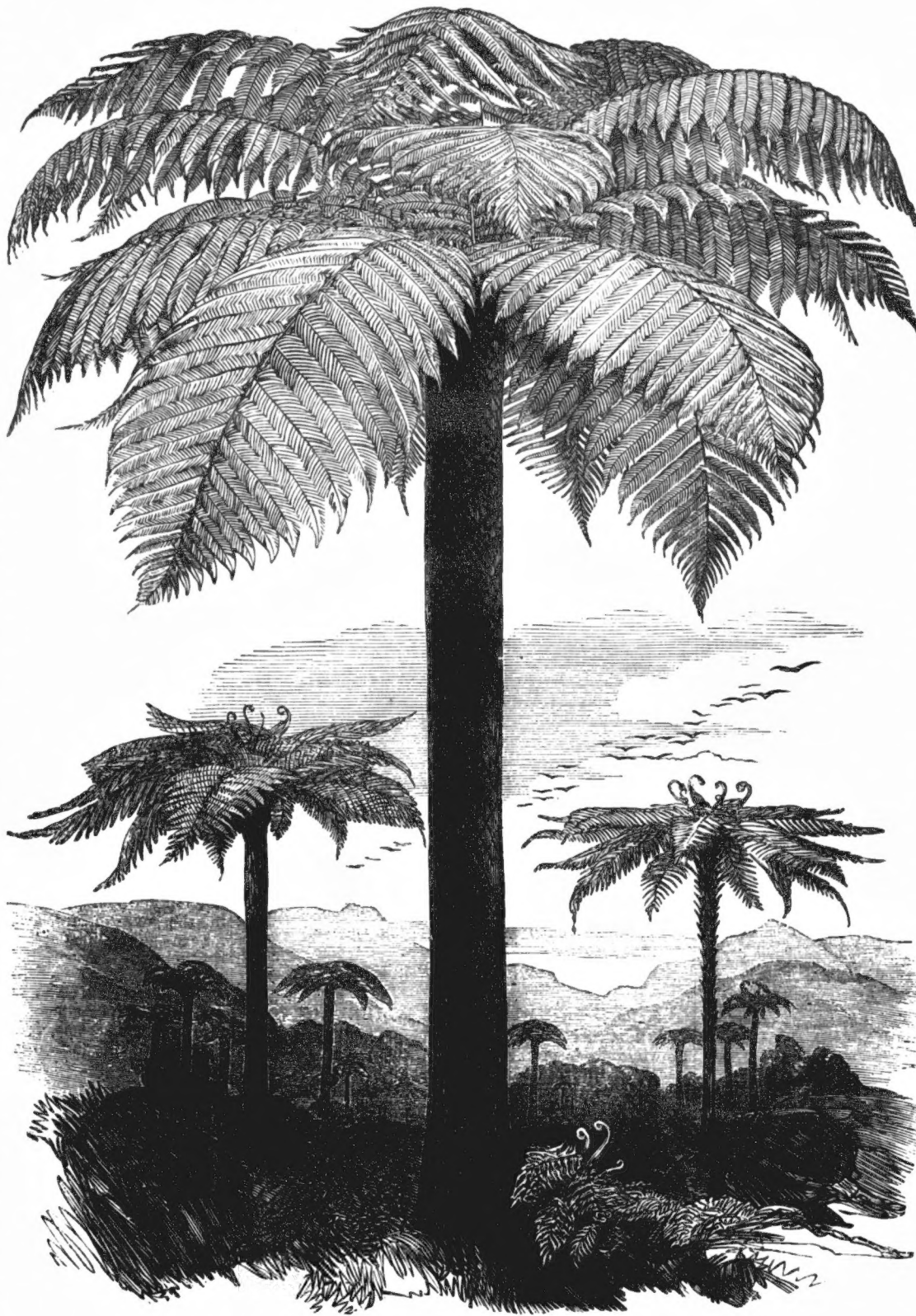
**A RIVAL OF THE DERBY DOG.**—Just before the Walton Stakes were run for at Epsom, a hare, which had got sprung from her seat in the furze on Epsom Downs, entered the racecourse at the Tattenham Corner end, and proceeded down towards the Grand Stand. Finding herself surrounded by the spectators, she made several efforts to break through the crowd, and in doing so had many narrow escapes from being caught. But at last she got through, made for the furzes, and evaded her pursuers.

**THE LADY AND THE LACE.**—The *Figaro* relates the following incident:—"Mme. X—, an elegantly dressed lady, entered one of the emporiums of fashion the other day, and requested to see some Valenciennes lace, but after some time, not finding any to suit her, withdrew without making any purchase. She had, however, been observed by one of the shopmen to slip a piece of goods under her shawl. Nevertheless, she returned home as if it were unnoticed, but on reaching the door of her house, was accosted by a messenger, who handed her a small parcel and a letter which was thus worded:—"Madame,—I am afraid that the

fifteen yards of lace which you selected in my shop will not be sufficient to trim your dress; I therefore take the liberty of sending you a second piece of the same pattern. I beg to be informed whether you accept it." The signature was that of the master of the establishment. It is needless to say that the lady was only too glad to escape, by prompt payment for the whole, from some very unpleasant consequences.

**GRATITUDE TO AN OLD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT.**—"It is certainly a beautiful sewing machine, and does its work admirably. I shall have much pleasure in speaking from experience of its perfection."—Mrs. TURNOUR, Ellenhall Vicarage, Ecclestone, Dec. 18th, 1868.

The Silent Sewing Machine is the only practicable one for family use, being the only one so simple, well made, and reliable, that it can be used by any one, will last a generation without repair, and be always in order. Sewing Machines by other makers taken in exchange at their market value. Book (96 pages) free. Machines carriage paid. Address the Company at 185 Regent-street, and 150 Cheapside, London.



AUSTRALIAN FOLIAGE—GIGANTIC FERNS (DICKSONIA ANTARTICA).

kept here are all magnificent animals. In fact, the Emperor's favourites are most valuable. Our illustration will at once give a good idea of the stables.

At a moment when the Grand Prix de Paris is the talk of the nation, exciting an amount of interest which a few years ago no one would have imagined. Frenchmen capable of taking in racing matters, one is led to look back at the origin of this now national pastime in France. The first race on record was run in the year 1776, when the Comte d'Artois matched one of his famous stud against a horse belonging to the Marquis de Conflans; and in the same year an Englishman named Fitzgerald made a match with the Duc de Nassau. No races appear to have taken place from that date till 1783, when the Bois de Vincennes was the scene of several sweepstakes, in one of which the entries were as high as 2,500 francs; but the honour of having seriously encouraged racing with a view to the amelioration of the breed of horses is due to the first Empire. Napoleon I. established races both at the Champ de Mars and in the provinces, and the institution from that time has developed



## THEATRES.

## ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.

Managers, Messrs. Gye and Mapleson.

This Evening, June 5th, LA TRAVIATA: Violetta, Mdle. Christine Nilsson.

Extra Night.—On Monday next, June 7, LA SONNAMBULA: Amina, Madame Adelina Patti.

On Tuesday next, June 8, MARTHA: Lady Enrichetta, Mdle. Christine Nilsson.

Extra Night.—On Thursday, June 10, (first time these five years), LA GAZZA LADRA: Ninetta, Madame Adelina Patti.

Extra Night.—On Friday, June 11, FAUST E MARGHERITA: Margherita, Mdle. Christine Nilsson.

On Saturday, June 12, DON GIOVANNI.

Doors open at eight o'clock; the Opera commences at half-past.

## THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. B. Buckstone.

This Evening, AN ALARMING SACRIFICE. After which, HOME. Messrs. Sothorn, Chippendale, Compton, &amp;c.; Messrs. Cavendish, Hill, &amp;c. Followed by A REGULAR FIX. Mr. Sothorn. Concluding with HIS FIRST CHAMPAGNE. Messrs. Compton Kendal, Gordon; Mrs. Fitzwilliam, Misses Wright and Gwynn.

## THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. Webster.

Every Evening, at 7, DOMESTIC ECONOMY; Mr. G. Belmore; Mrs. Leigh Murray. At 8, EVE; Mr. Benjamin Webster; Mr. Henry Neville, Mr. J. G. Taylor, Miss Furtado, Miss Lillie Lee, and Mrs. Alfred Mellon. To conclude with DID YOU EVER SEND YOUR WIFE TO CAMBERWELL; Mr. G. Belmore, Mr. B. Phillips, Mrs. Leigh Murray, and Miss Lennox Grey.

## ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. Vining.

Every evening, at 8, THE MERCHANT OF VENICE; Herr Fornes; Messrs. W. Rignold, B. Ellis, G. F. Neville, Robins, Fenton, Moreland, Gresham, and Cathcart; Miss Emma Barnett, Miss Kemp, and Miss Frances Bouverie.

## HOLBORN THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Barry Sullivan.

Every evening, at 7.30, THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL. At 8, MONEY; Barry Sullivan, Messrs. J. C. Cowper, George Honey, W. H. Stephens, Charles Coghlan, Lin Rayne, A. Bernard, E. Dyer, and W. Arthur; Messrs. Hermann Vezin, Louisa Thorne, and Mrs. Charles Horseman.

## ROYAL OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Mr. B. Webster; Manager, Mr. H. Wigan.

Every Evening, at 7, AN ALARMING SACRIFICE; Mr. B. Atkins, Miss E. Farren, and Miss L. Grey. E. W. Mackney. After which PAUL PRY; Messrs. Atkins, Vaughan, C. J. Smith, H. Wigan; Mesdames M. Simpson, Roban, &amp;c. Followed by A CONJUGAL LESSON; Mr. Atkins and Mrs. St. Henry. To conclude with MY PRECIOUS BETSEY; Messrs. Atkins, Vaughan, &amp;c.

## FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

Lessee, Mr. John Mitchell.

Every Evening, at 8, LE HOCHET D'UNE COQUETTE; M. Lafont, Mdle. Monbelli. After which, A MUSICAL INTERMEDE. To be followed by CATHERINE; ou, La Croix d'Or. To conclude with LA LIGNE DROITE.

## GLOBE THEATRE ROYAL.

Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. Sefton Parry.

Every Evening at 7, NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS. 8.15, H. J. Byron's new, grand Burlesque, THE CORSICAN "BOTHERS;" or, The Troublesome Twins. To conclude with A BREACH OF PROMISE. Supported by Mesdames Lydia Foota, Brennan, Hughes, Stephens, Behrend and C. Thorne; Messrs. Vernon, David Fisher, Marshall, Andrews, Tindale, Hurston, and J. Clarke.

## ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress, Mrs. Swanborough.

Every Evening at 7.30, FOX V. GOOSE. Messrs. Clarke and Clifford; Misses Button, Hughes. JOAN OF ARC; Messrs. Thorne, James, Fenton; Mesdames Maitland, Sheridan, Goodall, Bufton. Conclude with HUE AND DYE; Mr. Thorne; Miss Newton.

## PRINCE OF WALES'S ROYAL THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss Marie Wilton.

Every Evening, at 8, SCHOOL. Messrs. Hare, Montague, Addison, &amp;c.; Mesdames Carlotta Addison, Buckingham White and Marie Wilton. Also A WINNING HAZARD, and A LAME EXCUSE; Messrs. Blakely, Montgomery, Collette, and Terries; Misses A. and B. Wilton.

## GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.

Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. John Hollingshead.

Every Evening, at 7, OPERETTA, AN ELIGIBLE VILLA. At 8, THE LUCKY FRIDAY; Mr. Alfred Wigan. At 9, an Operatic Extravaganza, COLUMBUS; Miss E. Farren, Miss E. Fowler. Ballet: Mdle. Roseri. To conclude with a Farce.

## QUEEN'S THEATRE, Long Acre.

Manager, Mr. E. J. Young.

This Evening will be produced a New Drama, by F. C. Burnand, in four Acts, entitled, THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

## ROYALTY THEATRE.

Under the Management of Miss M. Oliver.

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## THE

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The Illustrated Weekly News  
AND LONDON HERALD.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869.

## THE TRIUMPH OF THE LIBERALS.

THE battle is fought, the victory proclaimed, and the growing power of Liberalism in the country demonstrated. The House of Commons, after many a stormy night, have done with the Irish Church Bill. The third reading was passed on Monday night by a majority of 114, and the Lords will thus receive the measure, backed by the support of a majority which has never faltered in the assertion of its opinions. It would be easy to dilate on the triumph thus secured at the final stage of the Bill in the House of Commons. We do not remember any measure of the same character which has been so decisively approved. [But the prominent feeling excited inside and outside the House of Commons by the event of Monday night is one of relief. A variation of half a dozen or of half a score in a majority considerably exceeding a hundred is nothing. When a nation has decided in favour of a particular policy it is lost labour to watch the accidental changes in Parliamentary Divisions. We rejoice that the Bill has advanced so far, that the work is well nigh accomplished, that the goal is near. The task, we may confess, has been great. Those who have opposed and endeavoured to thwart the measure are perfectly right in declaring that it is in itself a revolution. They think they make a point when they quote Sir George Grey's language four or five years ago to this effect; but we may frankly acknowledge Sir George Grey's expression to be accurate and just. The Bill is introduced as a step to a revolution; its promoters hope it will work a revolution. Mr. Butler Johnstone avowed on Monday night—though the declaration, coming from the Opposition benches, excited some alarm—that he approved the bill because it was revolutionary. It marks the substitution of justice for ascendancy, the establishment of equality instead of privilege; and it is intended that the revolution shall bring peace instead of disorder, contentment and prosperity in place of chronic discontent and anarchy.

We do no injustice to those who opposed the Irish Church Bill for the last time on Monday night in saying that they imported no novelty into the debate. There was much speaking, and some good speaking; but, after all, one feels with Mr. Cardwell that the great difficulty in following the discussion lies in persuading oneself that the debate was in earnest, and that the argument was real. Mr. Holt opened the business of the night by moving that the Bill be read a third time "this day three months," and he drew a pathetic picture, following many other eminent hands, of the way in which the voluntary system must fail in Ireland, as it had failed elsewhere. The poor Protestants of the country districts would soon become heathens, or Roman Catholics, or worse; and the Protestants of the towns were not free from a similar danger. Hearing these confident statements vouched for by the most elaborate references to contemporary experience and to past history, we ask ourselves whether, after all, Christianity was always "established" and "endowed."

It was perhaps, only natural, however, that the Opposition should avail themselves of the opportunity of renewing their protest against the measure on the motion for the third reading. Still it was no less certain that the determination of the House to pass the bill would remain unaffected, and that the final vote would be carried by a majority no less formidable than that which carried the measure through its preliminary stages; and in the triumph, we recognise, not only the success of disestablishment in Ireland, great and important as is that work, but the sturdy growth of Liberal principles throughout the kingdom.

## THE METROPOLITAN POOR.

On Friday night last week Mr. Goschen explained at considerable length the nature of his bill for the amendment of the Metropolitan Poor Act, but at so late an hour that all discussion of its merits was postponed to a future occasion. It will not be out of place, however, for us to glance for a moment at the existing law, and endeavour accurately to understand the effect of Mr. Goschen's proposals.

Under the existing law an amalgamation of the metropolitan unions may be effected, but only with the consent of the guardians; and the President of the Poor-law Board in effect asks the Legislature to authorise the Board to accomplish this object without such consent being obtained. In order to satisfy the House of Commons of the expediency of this course, Mr. Goschen explained in detail the advantages which would arise from its adoption. The increase of pauperism in the metropolis during the past three years has been as much as 45 per cent., and the expenditure has increased in the same ratio. The reconstruction of the workhouses has in consequence become necessary, and the chief point to be determined is the manner in which such reconstruction shall be effected with a view to the greatest economy. Now, just as in the first instance it was found advantageous to amalgamate parishes into unions for the purpose of maintaining a common workhouse, so Mr. Goschen shows that a considerable saving will be effected by the further amalgamation of some of the metropolitan unions. Without following the right hon. gentleman through the statistics which he furnished to the house, it may be sufficient to say that, if his calculations be correct, not only would a considerable saving be effected in the expenditure, which is immediately called for in providing accommodation and shelter for the metropolitan poor, but the opportunity would be afforded of adopting a classification of the workhouses and of the schools which would be in the highest degree beneficial to the recipients of the national bounty. With respect to the schools, it is certainly most expedient that those children who are, from the force of circumstances the constant inmates of the workhouses and schools, should be kept separate from those casually thrown on the parish, and this object can alone be obtained by the amalgamation of the workhouses and schools of different unions. The effect of the change so far as the ratepayers are concerned, would of course be to equalize the rates throughout the several unions thus amalgamated; just as the effect of Mr. Villiers's Act was to equalize the rates in all the parishes constituting a particular union. Mr. Goschen candidly admitted that this would be the effect of the bill; but although it will, no doubt, provoke opposition on this account, we are clearly of opinion that the result of the measure will constitute its chief merit. Still, in order to establish this equalization, and to ascertain that each union dealt justly with the common fund, it will be necessary, as Mr. Goschen reminded the House, to make some provision for the more efficient supervision of the machinery by which the poor-rates are assessed and collected. In London, as elsewhere throughout the country, there are local Acts under which the collection of local rates is effected. This system must be abolished. Its evils are so obvious that the only matter of surprise is that it could have existed so long.

QUARTERLY RETURN OF PAUPERISM.—The number of paupers in receipt of relief in England and Wales at the end of March was 982,477 in 1867, 996,646 in 1868, 1,012,741 in 1869 minus in each case about 4 per cent. for returns not included. The numbers show an increase in 1869 of 1.6 per cent. over 1868, and of 3.1 per cent. over 1867. In the metropolis the number at the end of March, 1869—viz., 151,777—was 2.3 per cent. over the number at the corresponding period of 1868; 2.7 per cent. over 1867. The returns for the north-midland, north-western, and Yorkshire divisions, comprising the principal manufacturing districts, show an increase in 1869 of 4.8 per cent. over 1867, but almost exactly the same number in 1869 as in 1868.



## CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

**WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE.**—A telegram from Quebec announces the wreck of the ships *Zetur* (Captain Taylor) and *Margaret*, both of Aberdeen, off Anticosti Island. All hands were lost except the mate of the *Margaret*.

**EMBEZZLEMENT BY A RELIEVING OFFICER.**—At Birmingham, William Bonser, assistant relieving officer of the parish of Birmingham, has been charged with embezzling £726, the moneys of the guardians. He pleaded guilty, and was sent to gaol for four months.

**EARLY ON MONDAY** a man, whose name is unknown, was taken to the Glasgow police office with cuts and bruises on the back of his head and blood trickling from the left ear. He was sent to the infirmary, where he died shortly afterwards. The deceased had been seen to quarrel with three men in the street, by whom he was knocked down. Three men have been apprehended on suspicion.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—While some workmen were on Thursday last week engaged in making alterations in the premises of Mr. James Duffy, publisher, Essex-street, Dublin, one of the floors gave way under the weight of a quantity of bricks piled upon it, and fell upon the contractor of the works, Mr. Murray, crushing him to death.

A PARLIAMENTARY return obtained on the motion of Mr. Gathorne Hardy gives some statistics of crime in Ireland officially reported from the date of the last assizes up to the 12th of April. Six murders (one of them a case of infanticide) have been reported, five attempted murders, thirty-seven crimes of personal violence (two of which resulted in death), and forty-nine instances of threatening notices having been sent. Sixteen of these were in Westmeath, and five in Donegal.

A CASE of cruelty to a horse came before the magistrates of Helston in Cornwall this week. The tongue of a horse belonging to Mr. Richard Glasson, farmer, of Wendron, was observed to be very much swollen and discoloured. Blood flowed from it, and the reins were saturated. The tongue eventually protruded from the mouth, and then a piece six inches long dropped out. It was proved that the tongue had been tied with a cord by Benjamin Rowe, a young man in Mr. Glasson's employ, and he was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment in default of a fine of £5 and costs.

A MOST extraordinary accident is reported by the *Dundee Advertiser*. A chimney-sweeper in that town named Mitchell was on the roof of a house, one of the chimneys of which he, with his brother, who was inside the house, was to cleanse. It seems that there was a communication between the chimney to be swept and another in the fireplace of which there was a fire burning, and while Mitchell was at the top a flame burst forth and set his clothes on fire. The ladder by which he had ascended having been removed, no one for some time could get to his assistance; he could not put out the fire himself, and before help could be rendered he was so frightfully burnt that he died a short time afterwards.

**VELOCIPEDS ACCIDENTS.**—A serious accident has occurred to Mr. Williams, of Stamford Villa, Clapham. He was riding on a bicycle in the Blackfriars-road, and in trying to avoid an omnibus the machine ran into the kerb and toppled over. The rider fell to the ground with much force, and was insensible for some time. He was conveyed to his residence on Wednesday evening last week a velocipede rider ran into a cab near the Elephant and Castle, and received such injuries as to necessitate his removal to Guy's Hospital. Numerous other accidents to velocipede riders returning from Epsom have been reported, but none of them of a serious character.

**FRIGHTFUL MURDER.**—Janet Hay, widow, aged 60 years, residing in South Coburg-street, Glasgow, was murdered on Friday evening by her daughter, Agnes Hay, aged 37 years. The mother and daughter lived together. It seems that Agnes Hay, who is a warehouse worker, had been drinking for some weeks past, and her mind has thus become affected. She left work at five o'clock on Friday afternoon, being commanded to do so, she said, by voices she heard in the clouds. In going home these voices commanded her to murder her mother, which she did by choking her, and striking her on the head with the smoothing iron. She then went to her brother's house, and told him what she had done. She has been apprehended.

**ANOTHER MURDER AND MANSLAUGHTER IN GLASGOW.**—Another murder is reported from Glasgow. On Saturday night Thomas Dears, a labourer, murdered Ellen Hall, twenty-four years old, with whom he lived. In the afternoon Dears gave the deceased money to go out and purchase dinner. As she was long absent he went in search for her. When he returned home he found her with other women lying drunk on the floor. Dears kicked her, seized her by the throat, and ultimately calling the landlady, said he thought Hall was in a fit. A doctor was called, who found death had occurred from strangulation. Finger marks were deeply impressed on the girl's neck. Dears was apprehended. He expressed sorrow for what he had done.

A TERRIBLE boiler explosion has taken place at a colliery belonging to the Powell Duffryn Company at Aberaman, South Wales. The explosion took place about half-past six in the morning, when a number of men were waiting round the pit. The boiler shot up into the air, and burst in three pieces; one piece weighing three tons was carried away nearly 100 yards, and fell on the side of the Taff Vale Railway. Another and smaller piece flew into the air almost perpendicularly. Huge stones, pieces of timber, and fragments of metal fell among the men who were sitting down, and killed three of them. The stoker also was found dead, standing underneath where the boiler had been, up to his knees in boiling water. Four other men are seriously hurt.

**FLOODING OF A MINE.**—Wheal Crebor Mine, situated near Tavistock, was accidentally flooded a few days ago, in consequence of some men breaking into an old working. Fortunately only four men were at work in the low levels at the time, one of whom, however, was drowned instantly. His son was carried to a considerable distance by the rushing water, but managed to escape, although he was severely injured. The other two men are still imprisoned, but their voices have been distinctly heard, and a candle which was floated has been received by them. The pumps have been working for several hours, and the poor fellows are expected to be rescued to night. The man who was killed has left a widow and seven children.

A DOUBLE crime has been committed at Aumelas. The victim was Céleste Theulle, a young girl of eighteen. She left Pasquier, where she lives, with her parents for Figuières, where her brothers reside, with a donkey laden with provisions. The distance is about five kilometres, and she had already got more than half way when she was attacked by some miscreants. Endowed with great strength she defended herself energetically, but at last received a blow on the right temple, which deprived her of consciousness. Her assailants carried her about 400 metres from the footpath, and hanged her by the neck to a young oak with the cord which attached the panniers on the donkey. Her brothers, surprised at her non-arrival, sought for her, but it was not until the following day she was found by a dog. The donkey was discovered at Pierre-Plantée, the scene of the crime, where the ground bore trace of the violent struggle which must have taken place between the poor girl and her assailants.

**SUICIDE OF A COACHMAN.**—An inquest touching the death of Dan. Andrews, coachman to Mr. Twining, has been held at the Railway Hotel, Twickenham, by Dr. Diplock, coroner. Martha Andrews, wife of the deceased, said her husband was preparing to go out with the carriage, and that he called to her to know the time. She told him he had just five minutes to get the carriage to the door. Finding he did not come out of the stable she looked in, and saw her husband lying on his back looking very pale. She thought that he had cut himself by accident and had fainted, and she called the gardener, George Wall, gardener to Mr. Twining, said he lived in the lodge, and was called by the last witness. He went to the stable and saw the deceased lying on his back with his throat cut and blood flowing. He saw a razor lying on the left side of the body. Saw the deceased's chest move up and down, and he ran to the butler, who went for a surgeon. On their return to the stable the horses were harnessed, and Andrews was lying dead. It is said that Andrews had been betting heavily on the Derby. After deliberation, a verdict of "Suicide whilst in a state of unsound mind" was returned.

**A BURGLAR DROWNED.**—On Saturday last Dr. Lankester received information of the shocking death of a man whose name is at present unknown. It appeared that about half-past two on Saturday morning, police-constable Joseph Love, 335 Y, saw a man getting out of the first-floor back window of the house No. 6, Mocas-cottages, Camden-street, St. Pancras. Before the constable could get to the house the man dropped from the balcony into the street, and, seeing the constable following him, he ran down the street, climbed over a garden wall and got on the towing path of the Regent's canal. The constable followed, and the deceased hid himself under the College-street bridge, but seeing the constable still following he ran along the towing-path. The constable got up to the deceased, and said he would have to go to the police-station, but as he was going to catch hold of him the deceased suddenly stepped back and jumped into the canal. The constable endeavoured to reach him, but before he could do so the deceased had got into the middle of the canal. In a minute or so he called out, "I am going down; save me! save me!" but before the constable could render him any assistance he sank. Drags were immediately sent for; but when the deceased was brought to the towing-path life was found to be extinct. The following is the description of the deceased:—Age, about 36; height, 5ft. 5in.; hair and moustache dark, scar on the right side of the neck, dressed in black frock overcoat, likewise under ditto, black trousers and vest, and side-spring boots. A quantity of plate which was taken from the house was found upon the deceased.

**CHARGE OF INTIMIDATION IN THE BUILDING TRADE AT BIRMINGHAM.**—At the Birmingham Police-court before Mr. Kynnersly, a working carpenter, named Lingthorpe, was charged with compelling a workman, named Powers, by threats, to leave the employment of Messrs. Cresswell and Co., master builders, and also with endeavouring by intimidation to compel him to join the carpenters' trades union. The case was proceeded with at the instance of Messrs. Cresswell, who, represented by their solicitor, said that they had no vindictive feeling against the accused, but they were anxious that the union and non-union workmen in their employ should work peaceably. Powers was examined and said that on the 29th ult. he and the accused were in the workshop together when, in the course of a dispute, Lingthorpe said to him, "All the horses in Birmingham would not bring you into the union; the only way would be to punch your head, and I would do it for two pence." Lingthorpe also threatened to throw Powers down stairs, but further dispute was prevented by the foreman requiring the men to go on with their work. Powers said he left Messrs. Cresswell's employment in consequence of Lingthorpe's threats. For the defence it was urged that the language of Lingthorpe was not intended to frighten Powers to join the union, but was used in consequence of a long-standing feud between the two men; and as to Powers leaving Messrs. Cresswell's employment, it was shown that he went directly to another situation, where he stated that his reason for leaving Messrs. Cresswell was that his new place was better. The bench took the view of the case presented for the defence, and dismissed both charges.

**SHOCKING DEATH OF A BURGLAR.**—A coroner's inquest has been held at the Turf Tavern, Chester, on the body of a young man named John Shires, alias Isaac Farish. On the morning of the 17th of July last, at about five o'clock, the deceased was found fearfully injured at the foot of the precipice at Heron-bridge, about one mile from Chester. His face was covered with blood, one jaw was broken, and his spine fractured. He was immediately taken to the infirmary, but the doctors stated that it was impossible for him to recover. All the lower part of his body was paralysed, and he suffered extreme pain. The city magistrates attended to take his dying depositions, but he said he would rather not say anything as to how the accident happened. He gave the name of John Shires, and said he belonged to Bristol; but it was ascertained that he was a burglar and a betting man from Old Ford, London. A jemmy, an oaken wedge, a large chisel, a palette knife, a box of matches, and two lengths of cord were found upon his person, or near to where he was lying. A betting-book and a clasp-knife were also found upon him. Shortly before he was found at the foot of the rock he had effected an entrance to the house of Mr. Watson, Queen's Park, but an alarm was raised, and he decamped. It is supposed that, through the darkness of the night, and his being a stranger to the neighbourhood, he had fallen over the precipice, and thus sustained the injuries which have proved fatal. Francis Harper, the man who heard him moaning on the morning in question, and went to his assistance, called on

him seven weeks ago at the infirmary. Deceased said he was dying, and that had it not been for him (Harper) he should have died the same morning that he fell over the precipice and that he should thus have been spared weeks and months of dreadful suffering. Dr. Weaver deposed that the man had lived at least six months longer than such cases usually lasted. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

## A REMARKABLE WILL CASE.

A WILL case of much interest, "*Bingham and Compton v. Walkley*," has been settled in the Court of Probate before Lord Penzance.

Mr. Overend, Q.C., and Mr. Poole appeared for the plaintiffs; Dr. Deane, Q.C., and Mr. Searle for the defendants.

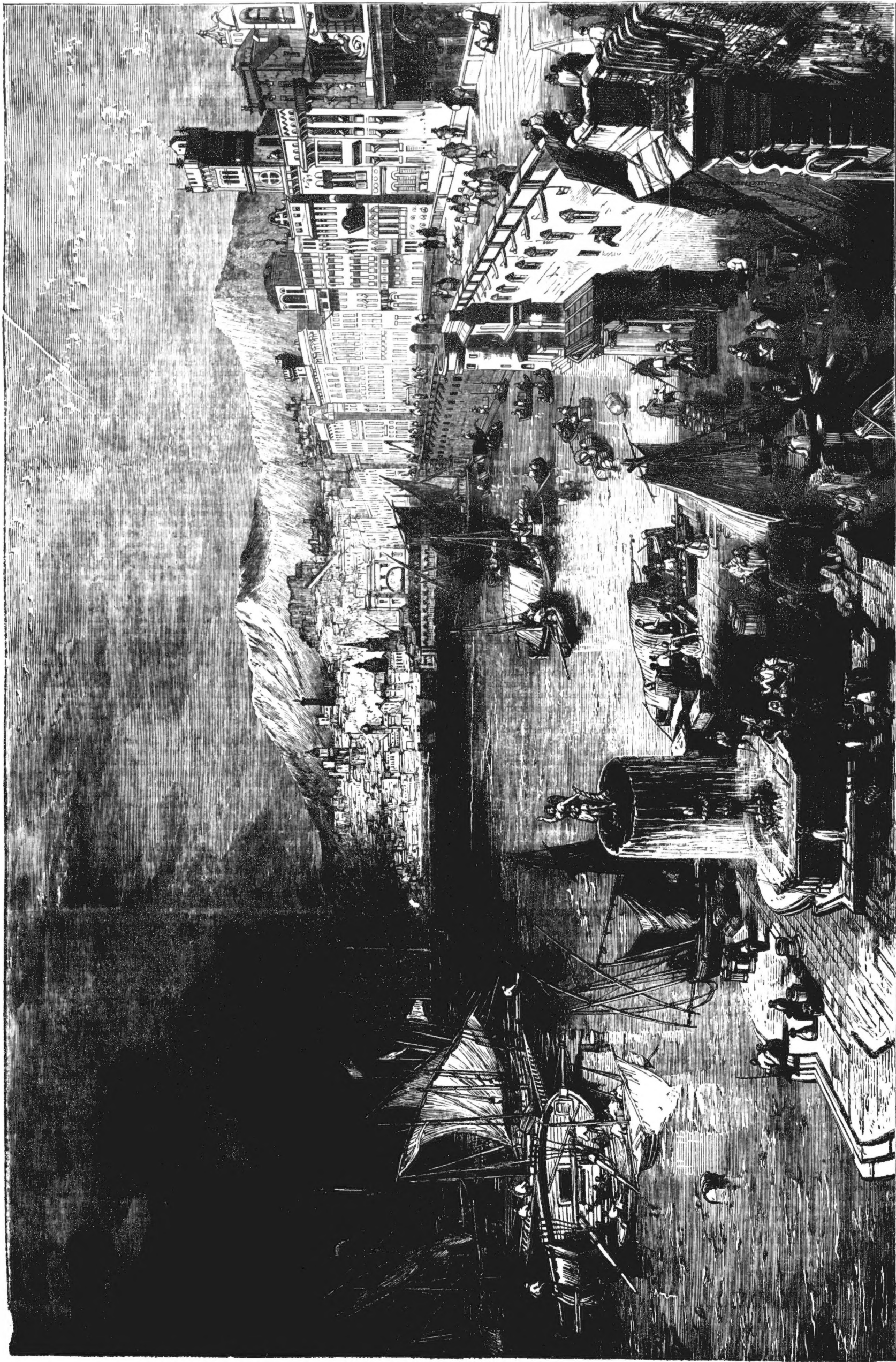
The plaintiffs propounded a will, of which they were the executors, of the late Mrs. Mary Bingham, who died at Bristol on the 30th of April, 1868. Its validity was contested by the defendants, a daughter of the deceased, and her husband, on the ground of the deceased's incapacity.

The deceased was a widow, and was formerly in business as a bookseller and stationer at Bristol. She had transferred this business to her eldest son, Robert Bingham, one of the plaintiffs, and in 1863 she had made a will dividing her property among her children, and appointing her brother-in-law, Bruton, her executor. It appeared that Robert Bingham thought it very desirable that she should make a fresh will in consequence of one of her sons-in-law, Mr. Walkley, for whom he had become security, being embarrassed in his circumstances, and frequently pressed the matter both upon her and upon Mr. Bruton. She generally consulted Mr. Bruton upon her business affairs, and although at times she was not indisposed to make some alteration in her will, she did not seem very desirous of doing so. She was taken ill on the 27th of April, 1868, and Robert Bingham, without any personal communication with her, went to his attorney, Mr. Bevan, and gave instruction for a will in accordance with what he had gathered as to her intentions in the course of his conversations with her previous to her illness. The will was taken, engrossed and ready for execution, to the house of Mr. Compton, where the testatrix was then residing, on the evening of the 29th of April: it was read over to her by Mr. Hancock, a clerk of Mr. Bevan's, who also explained it to her clause by clause, in the presence of Robert Bingham, of Mr. Burleigh, her medical attendant, and other persons. They stated that she thoroughly understood it, and signified her assent by saying "Yes" and "Perfectly," and nodding her head, when she was asked whether it expressed her wishes. She was unable to sign it or even to make a mark, and it was signed for her by one of the persons present. She was said to have uttered three or four words signifying that she wished some one to sign for her. The attesting witnesses were Mr. Hancock and Mr. Burleigh. They, the plaintiff, Mrs. Compton, who is a daughter of the deceased, and some other witnesses, were examined in support of the will, and said they had no doubt the deceased perfectly understood it when it was read and explained to her. It was between 8 and 9 o'clock on the evening of the 29th of April when the will was executed, and the testatrix died about two o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th of April. The cause of death was certified to be congestion of the brain. Mr. Burleigh stated in his evidence that there were no symptoms of congestion until the morning of the 30th of April, but he had certified to an insurance office that the attack of congestion began as early as the 27th of April.

In opposition to the will, Mrs. Bruton, the sister of the testatrix, was examined. She was present at the time when the will was executed, and remained until the death of the testatrix. She stated that the testatrix was perfectly unconscious and unable to utter an articulate word, that her eyes were open, but fixed and without intelligence, and that it was doubtful whether she could even recognise the people about her. Mrs. Bruton's evidence was corroborated by one of her daughters. The will redistributed the property among the testatrix's children, but with the exception of being not quite so favourable to Mrs. Walkley and Mrs. Compton as the will of 1863, the only substantial difference between the two wills was the substitution of the plaintiffs for Mr. Bruton as executors.

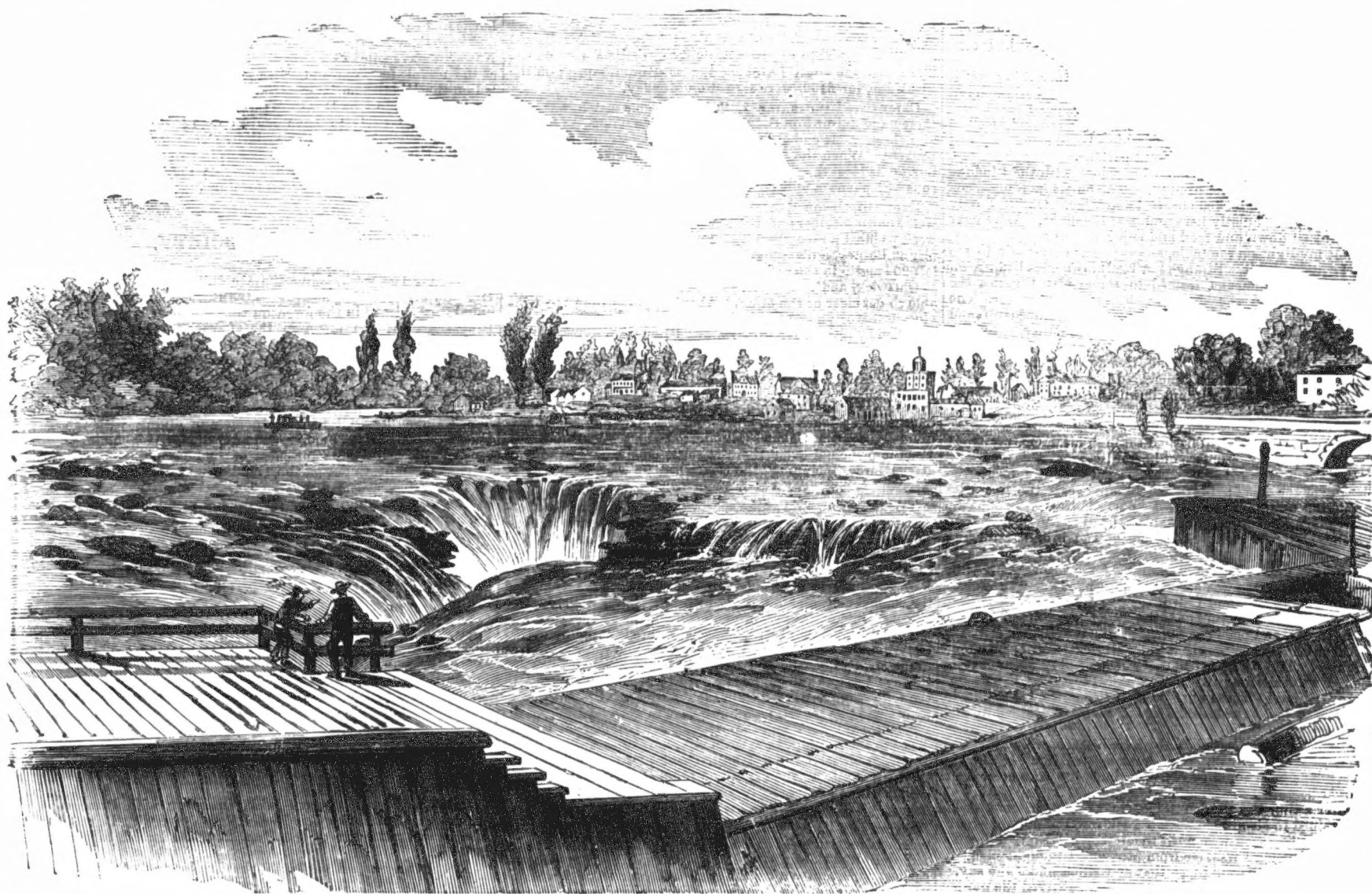
Lord Penzance said he believed Mr. Burleigh's certificate rather than his evidence, and had no doubt that Mrs. Bingham was attacked with congestion of the brain on the 27th of April. It was not pretended that she ever gave instructions to any human being for the will, which was prepared at the mere motion of Robert Bingham, or that she knew anything about the will until the very moment when the attorney and the doctor stood by her bedside, and it was read over to her. The will was a long one, with provisions of a character to challenge the attention of a person whose mind was in full activity, and she was supposed to have understood it because she was able to say "Yes," and "Perfectly," and monosyllables of the kind. She was so far incapable of voluntary action that no attempt was even made to get her to make her mark. The Court could not reprehend too severely an attempt to obtain a will from a dying person after this fashion. He did not impute to Robert Bingham any intention to do wrong, and he gave him credit for believing that he was merely carrying out his mother's intentions, but nothing could be more wrong than to get a paper of this kind from a dying person and to call it a will. He was afraid that the practice of attempting to obtain such wills was rather increasing than otherwise. Some people seemed to think that as long as there was any life left a dying person could make a will; but it was not enough that they were able to say "Yes" or "No" to a question, or to recognise those about them; much more was required to constitute testamentary capacity. He believed that Robert Bingham had no fraudulent or improper object in making this will, but he wished it to be known that one person could not be allowed to make a will for another. If any one from carelessness or disinclination let the time for making a will go by, it was not because the final hour came without his intentions having been carried into effect that another person was justified in stepping in and doing for him what he ought to have done for himself. The Court was satisfied that the deceased was not of sound mind, memory, and understanding on the 29th April, 1868, and it must pronounce against the will of that date and condemn the plaintiffs in costs.





THE PORT AND CITY OF GENOA.—(SEE PAGE 1205)





BRITISH EMIGRATION TO CANADA—No. I. THE CITY AND RIVER OF OTTAWA.—(SEE PAGE 1210.)

## The Face of Horror.

I AM a very nervous man, and extremely superstitious. Owing partly to constitutional infirmity, and still more to the thoughtless folly of a miserable old nurse, who by her ghost stories made my childhood a scene of terror, my imagination has always been filled with fearful images. While a lad I was always afraid in the dark, nor have I yet, although a full grown man, so far overcome my imagination as to feel entirely at ease when alone at night in a house. In vain I attempt to reason away my fear. Reason is all very well when the sun shines brightly and friends are around, but when darkness comes down, and when loneliness is added to it, then fancy has full sway, and all wiser thoughts are useless.

I was once staying at a house of mine in the country. I am passionately fond of the country. I lived there all through the summer months, from the first disappearance of snow till the very verge of frosty weather, and am never happy in the town. On this occasion I was left alone in my house. The family were all away. Even the servants had gone, and the old house-dog had gone also with the family.

I confess that it was with much trepidation that I found myself entirely alone, and I looked forward to the night with considerable dismay. However, I tried to banish my fearful thoughts from my mind, and concluded to trust in Providence. So the day gradually faded away, and night came on. As the shades thickened, and gradually a deeper gloom was apparent, I began to lament my fool-hardiness in venturing against my own nature to dare the terrors which I knew were before me. My usual nervous fears were beginning to overcome me. To have gone away even then was possible, but I was ashamed to yield to such childish feelings. I therefore tried to struggle against them as best I could. I went round the house, fastened the doors and windows, entered into the sitting-room, lighted the lamps, and tried to make preparations for a quiet evening.

Had there been a dog, or even a cat, or a bird in the house I should have felt easy in my mind. But there was no living thing except myself, and so the sense of loneliness which already oppressed me grew stronger, and it was in vain that I struggled against it. The thought that outside of the room door, and all through the house, there was the awful pall of darkness enshrouding all things was too much for me.

In vain I resorted to all the usual remedies which are tried in such cases. I drank a stiff glass of brandy and smoked several large pipes in the vain endeavour to strengthen my nerves. It was all useless. The soothing principle was not forthcoming. I could not quiet myself, and the thought of retiring to bed in the midst of this overpowering loneliness was intolerable.

The worst of it was that all the while I was fully conscious of the extreme childishness, the worse than folly of my feelings. My reasoning faculty was perfectly found, it was my nerves that were out of order, and I could not withstand the physical infirmity.

At last, in a sort of desperation, I thought that perhaps active exercise might be beneficial. If I were only to light my lantern, take an axe, and bluster about in the wood-house, I might possibly distract my troublesome thoughts.

No sooner thought of than done. Without giving myself time to think I lighted a lantern, took my axe, and swinging it about, and singing a loud song, I stamped forth into the wood-house.

Arriving there I put the lantern on the floor, and taking down a quantity of wood, I began to cut and chop most vigorously; stick after stick fell before my efforts, and I was beginning to congratulate myself upon the success of my plan. At length I got a huge knotted stick in my grasp and began to struggle with it. The stick was so tough and strong that it gave full exercise to my patience, and was rapidly taking the chief place in my thoughts, when all of a sudden my proceedings were abruptly stopped.

I heard a low sigh close behind me.

Down went my axe and stick. A cold thrill passed through every nerve.

I trembled.

Yet I reasoned a moment. It is a mistake. It cannot be—

My reasonings were suddenly interrupted. The same sound came again, I turned my head, by an irresistible impulse.

The window of the barn was just behind me. It was from that direction that the sound seemed to come, and to that direction my eyes were forced to turn. As I slowly turned my eyes encountered two other eyes, round, bright, staring, which glared at me from behind the window. To my startled senses nothing else was apparent except these eyes. They seemed to draw all my gaze into theirs, and exhaust all my life and all my strength. There appeared also, as I stared, the dim outline of a white face, of deathly pallor, over which a cloth partly hung covering the brow. The lips seemed to move, yet I heard no sound whatever. But the stare of the eyes held me spell-bound. I had strength neither to speak, nor to move, nor to cry. The awful fascination of the face sent thrills of horror through me, and at each successive thrill my strength failed me. I was conscious of nothing but the horror of that sight. I did not try to think what it was. I did not venture to think of going closer to examine it. All reason and reflection faded away utterly at the presence of overmastering fear; and never in all my life had any fear which I had ever felt in any degree attained to the proportions of this overwhelming passion—this anguish of terror which now paralyzed me. It was a fright of which one might die.

But as I stared the face gradually vanished, I staggered back, and drew again the breath which had almost left me. Then with a wild impulse I rushed out of the shed.

Once out in the open air, away from walls of houses, I felt calm. It is a singular thing that nervousness never affects me anywhere except within a house. I am fearless when under the sky. I have travelled carelessly over the loneliest roads. I have no concern about churchyards. I would walk through one at any hour of night with no more concern than by day. I would rather sleep upon a tombstone in a graveyard all night than sleep in a comfortable bed in a respectable house, if I had to be alone. What is the reason? The accursed effect of childish superstitions which referred always and invariably to rooms in houses, to garrets, and to cellars.

After an half hour's waiting, in which I beguiled the time by a smoke, and sauntered about the garden, I felt calm. I heard footsteps about, but thought nothing of them. They

were cows, I supposed, I heard sighs, but smiled as I thought how terrible they would be if I were in the house. These sighs, I said to myself, are the breathings of the cows. But what about that face of horror? Could I account for that? I could not.

"I am diseased," said I; "my brain is out of order; my optic nerve is affected. Of course. That is why I see apparitions. This is what the books tell me."

By this time I thought that I would try the house again. I went into the barn to get the lantern. I refrained from looking at the window. I tried to hold my head averted. But there was some horrible fascination about it which I could not resist. My eyes seemed drawn there. I looked.

Great Heaven! there was the horrible face!

My blood froze in my veins. My eyes seemed starting out with utter horror. My hair bristled, cold chills passed over me, and it seemed as if my heart stopped beating. The face, deathly pale, dimly discerned, with its covering of cloth; the wild eyes, with the awful fascination of their gaze—these were before me, and seemed like Death himself in visible form. Again the lips moved; yet, as before, no sound escaped.

I stood frozen to the spot. My breath left me, my heart was still, my brain reeled. Had that horror lasted one instant longer I should have fallen either dead or at least senseless. Yet I was spared this. As before, while I looked the face passed away, and with a low sigh, which seemed to my agitated senses to fill all the place, it disappeared.

Once more I rushed forth into the open air.

A few minutes' walk in the garden, under the serene open sky, sufficed to restore me. The calm face of nature was before me, and obliterated all horror, and took away all dread of that other face. The sweet face of Nature rose up over me, like the face of a mother who bends over her child as he starts up, shrieking, from some terrible dream, and calms him, and soothes him, and seeks to lull him again to sleep. So I soothed myself; and I blessed Nature and I blessed the Creator also who hath given me so deep a love for Nature that her very presence could drive away all fear.

Once more in the open air, footsteps and sighs, and other sounds which arose, gave no more trouble than they would have given by day. These as they arose were scarce noticed, or if they were, I easily referred them to the cows of the adjoining pasture field.

I sat on a seat in an arbour of the garden, and mused pensively. The change from terror to peace was sweet indeed. The murmur of the night air soothed me still more. The dark shadow of the house rose in front of me; but so long as I was not inside its walls it had no terror. Let apparitions come in the open air if they chose, and I would face them with nerves of iron. They did not come.

For more than two hours I remained sitting there, until at last I had used up all my tobacco. I had made up my mind to pass the night there; but after my tobacco had gone, it was necessary for me to get some more. It was in the house. Could I go after it?

Worse still, the lantern was in the barn. Dared I venture again into that barn?

In the open air I felt bold, and in my calmness I made up my mind to try it. Fully conscious of my weakness in the house, I determined not to turn my head toward that window in the barn, but to go straight to the lantern, turning neither



to the right nor to the left. Armed with the strength of this resolution, I ran to the barn, burst in, keeping my eyes only sufficiently open to see the light, seized it, and rushed out again. Nothing occurred. I heard no noise. I had conquered at any rate in that trial.

It was a small thing to do. It was a cowardly thing, yet it was done; and out in the open air once more I felt triumphant. Now could I venture into the house? Why not?

I did not stop to deliberate. I boldly entered, walked through the back entrance, from which I had come out, and passed along the hall into the front parlour.

The house was an old-fashioned one, low, with the windows only a few feet from the ground. The blinds had not been closed. The room looked cheerful and cozy. Oh, if I only might dare to sit quietly here and pass the night. Why not? Why not sit down and read and enjoy myself?

I put my light on the table, and sat on an easy-chair to see how I could stand it. Strange! Already my nerves had grown excited. Faint moans seemed to sound afar through the house. Up-stairs seemed to me to be a region of horror. The dark hall seemed also terrible. Suddenly I jumped up and lighted the hall lamp. Then I lighted another, which I placed in the opposite room. I strove to drive away the darkness, thinking that thus I would drive away fear.

But my nervousness only increased. "Pooh," said I, "I will put down the blinds and then I shall be relieved."

I rose and walked to the window. Suddenly a sharp thrill flashed through me. Oh, my God! It had come again—the face of horror!

Yes, there it was, at the window; the white face; the cloth over the head; the large round eyes; the lips that moved but uttered no sound. I staggered back. The horror that came over me was intolerable. I fell to the floor with a freezing chill congealing all my blood, and bristling all my hair.

I did not die. I did not faint. An overmastering fear held me. My face was hidden in my hands. The Terror impelled me to fly—and I fled.

Forth I rushed, feeling as if the Thing were after me. I bounded out, and once more escaped into the garden.

Ah me! how sweet was that outer world! The moon shone brightly. The winds murmured sweetly. My fear fell from me. I was calm instantly and at peace.

Apparitions! These were possible to me, and terrible in the house; but outside I laughed at them. I walked up and down for some time.

The house was surrounded by a high fence, which inclosed the garden and a yard. The front of the house faced the road. The barn stood without the inclosure, and opened on the yard.

After a time the garden inclosure grew wearisome, and I determined to stroll about. Go back into the house I would not. Indeed, such was now the terror within that I could not. Yet outside I was free from fear, and I thought savagely how differently I would face that apparition under the sky.

Eager to amuse myself with a stroll, I unbarred the garden gate, and went out into the field. Then I walked around, and after a time I came out into the road in front.

Scarcely had I reached the road when I saw something by the window of the parlour. The lights flashed brightly out, and one dark figure stood plainly defined against this window. The front of the house was in the shadow, so that I could see very plainly; but this I saw, that this figure was staring into the room.

In a moment the thought flashed upon me that this was the thing that had been terrifying me. There was no fear now—not a vestige. I was in the open air, and safe. A savage vindictiveness seized me. I would be revenged on this, whatever or whoever it was, that had dared to subject me to such agony, and expose my shameful weakness.

Silently, stealthily, and swiftly I rushed up to the window. The figure did not move. I grasped it with both arms.

A low moan escaped—a heart-broken moan—a moan which went to my own heart.

The face of the figure turned around. It was close beside mine: a white face, the brow overshadowed by an overhanging hood or shawl; the lips white and bloodless; the eyes large, round, and staring. The face was close by mine.

The eyes were lustreless. Alas! I saw all: life was there, but the light of life was extinguished. Reason had fled. These were the eyes of a maniac that glared into mine!

The creature was a woman. She uttered nothing but feeble moans as she stared into my face.

A maniac! She had come where she had seen lights shining, attracted by the glitter. She had caused my anguish, but had no thought of it; she had made me weak, but had not been conscious of my weakness.

And all my anger straightway turned into pity. The poor creature only moaned.

She had no words to speak. Sighs and moans were her only language.

I took her hand and led her gently after me. She followed unresistingly. I led her around through the garden gate, into the house, and into the parlour. I made her lie down on my sofa. I threw my dressing-gown over her.

She resisted not. She only moaned.

Strange! This thing of terror has become my companion. I was no longer alone.

All my fear departed at once. I had a living, breathing being with me, and at once all superstitious feeling vanished. Yet it was strange that the being who had inspired such horror should have been the very one to bring calm.

There are some among my friends who would have felt far more horrified at the idea of passing the night with a maniac than facing an apparition. With me it was different.

I played for this poor creature soft, soothing music. I sang to her. I offered her food. The music seemed to soothe her. The food she would not take.

The night passed quickly.

On the following day I found out that she had wandered away from a company of insane people who had been taken out from an asylum in the neighbourhood on a picnic. I restored her to her keepers. They told me that her case was incurable, and that she was often fearfully violent.

After that night I did not venture to stay in the house, but went off, under various pretexts, to the nearest town every day till the family returned.

Some persons would have been cured of superstition by the result of that night.

I am different. My superstition is as strong as ever, and prohibits me from ever thinking of staying alone all night any where except out of doors.—*Harper's Weekly.*

## SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

THE necessary articles of agreement between John Bright and Thomas Matfin to row a straightway scullers' race on the Tyne from the High Level bridge to Paradise-quay, on the 21st June, for £100, were signed on Monday.

CRICKET.—LANCASHIRE V. SURREY.—This match was continued and finished on Saturday, at the Old Trafford Ground, Manchester. It ended in a victory for Lancashire by seven wickets. When the stumps were drawn on Friday night Surrey had lost three wickets in their second innings for 43 runs—Stephenson and Pooley being the not outs.

EXCITING CANOE RACE.—Messrs. Mostyn and Farrar, two well known members of the Canoe Club, on Wednesday last week paddled a race from Teddington lock to the steamboat pier at Putney, a distance of more than 11 miles. After being left 20 lengths in the rear at Kew, Mostyn caught his opponent at Chiswick, and the two raced all the way to Putney, neither able to get clear of the other. About 50 yards from the winning post Mostyn got the stem of his canoe a trifle in advance, and won by about four feet. Time, 1 h. 25 min.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT HURLINGHAM PARK.—There was a tolerably good muster of sportsmen and ladies in Hurlingham Grounds on Saturday. Although the weather was fine the air was somewhat cool. In the shooting enclosure three or four sweepstakes were got through, the first of which was divided between Colonel Elphinstone and Mr. Duncombe. For the principal event there were 24 competitors, who shot at 139 birds, including the ties, when 95 were scored to 44 missed.

THERE was a panic at the sporting clubs on Monday afternoon. The Derby setting had just begun, when the news arrived that Sir Joseph Hawley had lodged a formal claim to the stakes on the ground that Mr. W. Sadler, the nominator of Pretender, was dead. Payments in which Pretender and Pero Gomez were involved were immediately suspended, and the commission agents hastened to the banks to stop any cheques which might be presented afterwards, although many had been duly honoured. Telegrams were sent off by everybody to everybody who was likely to know, and towards night Mr. Sadler, who was probably at least as much surprised by the news as any one, telegraphed to Messrs. Tattersall in the following words:—"I am the breeder of Pretender, and nominated him myself; am quite well, in good health." This settled the question, and to prevent the possibility of further delay in the setting, Lord Exmouth, Lord Vivian, Sir Charles Legard, Colonel Ousley Higgins, and Mr. G. Payne formed themselves into a committee, and ordered accounts to be proceeded with.

THE INTERNATIONAL ROWING MATCH.—The answer to the Harvard's challenge to the Cambridge University Boat Club reached Mr. Summers at Boston on the 13th ult., and is as follows:—"St. John's College, Cambridge.—Sir,—At the earliest opportunity after the receipt of your letter a meeting of the captains of the Cambridge University Boat Club was called, and it was then unanimously agreed that, if possible, your challenge should be accepted. The general opinion of the meeting, however, was that it would be impossible, owing to the loss of many of the crew which represented our university against Oxford last March, to accept your challenge definitely before a time after the termination of the annual eight-oared race of the Cambridge University Boat Club—that is, until about the end of May; then, of course, we would be in a position to decide whether we can get a four-oar crew to row against you. If, therefore, you will allow our acceptance or refusal to remain open until then, we shall esteem it as a great favour. Such a course—as you will in any case, I suppose, come over to England to row against the Oxford University Boat Club—will not, I trust, in any way inconvenience you.—I remain, sir, yours sincerely, John H. D. Goldie." According to the *New York Times*, "there is little doubt that Harvard will readily grant the favour asked."

VELOCIPEDE RACES AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—On Thursday last week a series of contests, to one of which the title of the "Velocipede Derby" was attached from obvious associations, was held on the lower grounds of the Crystal Palace. A large number of visitors was induced to go down to Sydenham with a view to witness the properties of a machine which has lately engaged so much public attention, and the performances of gentlemen who, by enrolling their names among the competitors on this occasion, had made a certain assumption that they could use it dexterously. The first event of the day, if we may be allowed in such a case to use sporting parlance, was divided into three heats. In these subdivisions Monsieur Biot, Mr. Rowlett, and Mr. H. Edwards were retained respectively as the winners. In the final heat for the prize awarded to the victor in the race, M. Biot reached the winning post considerably in advance of his rivals. It must be remarked with regard to the success of this gentleman that, while our French neighbours have been acquainted with the bicycle for years the English gentlemen who competed on Thursday were amateurs, both as regards profession and practice. Though no serious accident happened during the contests, the danger of incurring injury was frequently imminent, particularly at those points where the competitors had to turn quickly round the posts erected to mark the course.

OLD RACING TIMES.—Amid all the whirl and rattle of the present turf times, when the secrets of a man's stable are proclaimed on the house-tops almost before he knows them himself, and touts send off telegrams far and wide the instant a trial is won, it is a treat to hear a Yorkshire elder have his say. Once set him going, with the full consciousness that he has a sympathetic listener, and he soon pierces into the bowels of the past, and recounts each loved recollection of "the horse and his rider." He will tell you how a great and not over-scrupulous jockey "got into money," and rather let the cat out of the bag by offering a £1,000 note instead of a £100 in change to the horse's owner on settling day; how Bob Ridedale, who began as body footman to Lady Lambton, made £30,000, only to lose every halfpenny of it again in the ring; of Colonel Cradock saying to Sam Chifney in amazement as they grazed on the saddle contortions of little Johnny Gray at a finish, "Is he pricking, Sam, or is he pulling?" of a noble duke only giving his jockey "a pony" when he had won the Oaks, and thinking he had done the correct thing; of that honest, simple soul, Ben Smith, beguiling his waste walks by giving good advice to the perspiring lads at his side "Tak care of yersel, be a good boy, and ye'll get on;" of Rhodes Milnes, the racing friend of Lord Darlington and Mr. Petre, who was of such decisive Dutchman bulk, that he

could hardly sit straight up to a table, and was, withal, the lightest of dancers; how too many modern jockeys are "all hands and heels instead of hands and head," and fail to collect and keep their horses together when they are defeated; how Naworth was spoiled as a two-year-old (when he was as good as the useful four-year-old Pyramid), by overpowering his lad on the Middleham High Moor, and jumping a wall as he hunted a mare to Tom Dawson's; how it was Clark of Barnby Moor's special pride to have his 10 or 12 wheat stacks in array, and smooth shaved to a stalk by Doncaster race week; how Old Forth had his weighing beams in two rooms, so that his jockeys might not see what weights they carried in a trial.—*The Gentleman's Magazine* for June.

## COURT AND SOCIETY.

MONDAY, last week, being the Queen's fiftieth birthday, Her Majesty spent it quietly with the Royal Family at Balmoral. She drove in the forenoon with Princess Louise and Prince Arthur, and again in the afternoon with the two Princesses and Prince Leopold, Prince Arthur accompanying Her Majesty on horseback. In the morning Her Majesty invested his Royal Highness Prince Arthur with the Order of the Thistle and Prince Leopold with the Garter, and afterwards planted a tree in commemoration of the day.

The Duke of Argyll had the honour of dining with the Queen and the Royal Family, and after dinner Her Majesty received the ladies and gentlemen of the household.

The Queen drove out on the Tuesday morning with Princess Beatrice, attended by the Duchess of Athole. Her Majesty, accompanied by the Royal Family and attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, was present at the dance given in honour of Her Majesty's birthday to the servants, tenants, keepers, and other residents on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall. The dance took place in a large marquee close to the castle, and commenced at half-past five.

The Queen went out with Princess Beatrice in the forenoon of Wednesday. In the afternoon Her Majesty drove with Prince Arthur, attended by the Duchess of Athole and the Hon. Eva Macdonald, to Birkhall.

The Duke of Argyll had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

The Queen drove out with the Princess Louise in the forenoon of Thursday. In the afternoon Her Majesty was accompanied in a drive to the Linn of Quoich by Prince Arthur and Prince Leopold, and attended by the Duchess of Athole. Princess Louise walked out with the Hon. Flora and the Hon. Eva Macdonald.

The Queen went out on Friday morning with Princess Beatrice. In the afternoon Her Majesty drove with Princess Louise, and attended by the Hon. Eva Macdonald, to Loch Callater.

The Queen walked out with the Duchess of Athole on Saturday morning, and in the afternoon drove with Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, attended by the Hon. Flora Macdonald. Princess Louise also drove, accompanied by the Duchess of Athole and the Hon. Eva Macdonald, Prince Arthur riding with them.

Earl de Grey and Ripon arrived at the castle, and had the honour of dining with Her Majesty.

## SYDNEY UNIVERSITY.

In our last we gave an interior view of the great hall of the University of Sydney. In this number we give a view of the exterior of the building, which is placed on a commanding site, in the centre of an area of about 140 acres. Large sums of money have been granted for the erection of the buildings, and an annual grant of £5,000 towards the support of the University, with £2,000 in aid of the colleges, is provided from the Colonial Treasury.

## ENGINEERING WORKS ON THE BANKS OF THE NILE.

WE give elsewhere a brief account of the Pacha of Egypt's visit to Paris, and his object in again coming to Europe. The works which have been going on upon the banks of the Nile under his encouraging rule will be at once appreciated on referring to our illustration on p. 1213. Owing to the annual rise and overflow of the Nile it was necessary, if improvements were made on its banks, to construct immense works for the damming of the river in certain places near the most important cities. These have been done under skilful European engineers as our engraving fully testifies.

## CITY AND RIVER OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA (the city and river of which we give an illustration on page 1209) is the capital of Canada, and the seat of its Government. The Grand River, or Ottawa, divides Upper and Lower Canada, and enters the Lake of the Mountains about forty miles west of Montreal after a course of 600 miles. It traverses several small lakes, and is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau canal. Its navigation is much impeded by rapids and cataracts. The scenery of some parts of the Ottawa is truly magnificent, and in picturesqueness far surpassing the celebrated Lake of a Thousand Islands on the St. Lawrence. The mountains along the north side of Deep River, a part of the Ottawa, are upwards of 1,000 feet in height. At this point the width of the Ottawa is more than half a mile, and its depth more than 100 feet. We have spoken so frequently lately of emigration to Canada, that the illustration we now give can scarcely fail to interest most readers.

It is coolly suggested that the beasts in the Zoological Gardens shall have a paddock to run in, on the ground that confinement is injurious. Walking in the Zoo will then be at a discount.

A STORY is going the round of the Indian and China papers that the young Emperor of China, being curious to judge for himself of the effect of opium, tried a pipe, and of course suffered severely. The Queen mother made inquiries, and having found out that one of the chief eunuchs had supplied his Majesty with the opium, had him beheaded, as an example to the rest of the household, and a fresh proclamation against the use of the drug was sent through the empire.



## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

## SPAIN.

Madrid, June 1, Evening.

In to-day's sitting of the Constituent Cortes, Admiral Topete said orders had been given that of those Cuban insurgents who are now confined in the Island of Fernando Po, 600 should be transported to the Canary Islands.

The Cortes discussed the bill for fixing the strength of the army at 85,000 men. An amendment of Senor Garrido, member of the Republican party, for reducing that number by 25,000, was rejected by 173 votes against 56.

## ITALY.

Florence, June 1.

A fresh Ministerial crisis is considered probable in consequence of the rejection of Count Cambray-Digny's financial plans by the committee of the Chamber of Deputies.

## PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, May 29.

The Queen of Portugal intends leaving for Italy, via Bordeaux, on the 8th of next month.

The King took part, as usual, in the procession on the feast of Corpus Christi.

## PRUSSIA.

Berlin, May 28.

The King has again been compelled to postpone for a fortnight his journey to Hanover and Bremen, on account of indisposition.

## RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, May 31.

The Emperor intends sending an extraordinary envoy to Washington to congratulate General Grant upon his election to the Presidency, and to express to the United States Government the great value which His Majesty sets upon the maintenance of good relations between Russia and America.

## THE PAPAL STATES.

Rome, May 27.

Yesterday, after mass, the Pope delivered a powerful discourse condemning the errors which menace the Church and society.

To-day being the feast of Corpus Christi, there was a splendid procession through the streets. His Holiness carried the sacrament and gave benediction in St. Peter's, a large concourse of people being present.

## AMERICA.

Numerous rumours are afloat concerning the nature of the instructions given Mr. Motley, but it is certain that none of them have any foundation beyond mere conjecture. There is a prevailing impression here that, whatever Mr. Motley's instructions are, they have been more carefully considered and probably materially modified in consequence of the spirit and unanimity with which the British press, regardless of party considerations, have declared the impossibility of any negotiations upon the subject of a settlement of the Alabama claims being satisfactorily opened upon the grounds indicated by Mr. Sumner's speech.

Temperate journals here now declare that the attitude of the Senate in its nearly unanimous rejection of the late proposed treaty, and the general tone of Congressional debate and newspaper discussion of the whole subject, have been so menacing towards Great Britain as to seriously retard, if not prevent, any speedy satisfactory settlement of the question.

## HOME AND DOMESTIC.

The India Museum having been removed from Fife House to the new India-office, it is now reopened for public inspection. A man in Boston, three weeks since, rode a velocipede (with grooved wheels) upon a tight-rope, twenty feet above the heads of his audience.

The *Western Mail* states that it has now become a familiar occurrence to see the postmen in the neighbourhood of Caenham dashing to and from their rounds upon velocipedes.

Mr. GEORGE POTTER offers himself as the working man's candidate for the seat vacant at Nottingham by the death of Sir R. Clifton, but will not issue his address until after the funeral.

The American correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that the Indian war has recommenced. There has been a battle between the United States troops and the Indians in Texas, near Fort Griffin, in which the savages lost fourteen men.

A LIVERPOOL lodging-house keeper has been fined 40s. and costs at the police-court for calling a cab from an adjoining stand and putting into it, for conveyance to the workhouse hospital, two lodgers suffering from small-pox.

DEPARTURE OF MR. PEABODY.—On Saturday Mr. George Peabody sailed for America in the Cunard steamer, *Scotia*. The American consul, Mr. Dudley, accompanied him on board the steamer, and a large number of persons assembled on the stage to give him a parting cheer.

The disputes in the building trade in Manchester are not to be so easily settled. The strike and lock-out of the bricklayers commences this morning, and the labourers will cease to work as a matter of course, although their notice has not expired. The men appear to be quite determined not to accept the hour system.

It seems that the Prohibitory Liquor Bill which was referred to by Sir Wilfrid Lawson as having been enacted by the Massachusetts Legislature has not passed after all. After passing the House of Representatives, it was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 14 to 21. A motion to reconsider the measure has been entered on the notes paper, but the general belief is that the defeat of the prohibitionists in the present Legislature is final.

Dr. CUMMING has been lecturing in Manchester on his favourite topic—prophecy; and divulged another singular discovery. The Marquis of Bute has given to the Pope 1,260 sovereigns in the shape of Peter's pence; and Dr. Cumming declares that it is marvellous to find that that precise number had been selected, because it represented, in the opinion of students of prophecy, the duration of the Papacy on earth.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW AMERICAN MINISTER.—Mr. Motley, the newly-appointed Minister of the United States to this country, arrived in Liverpool on Saturday night in the Cunard Royal Mail steamer *Cuba*. A tender with Mr. Dudley, the American consul at Liverpool, on board, went out to meet the steamer. Mr. Motley landed at the Prince's-stage shortly after eleven o'clock, and was received by the mayor and the town-clerk.

The Viceroy of Egypt reached Vienna at nine o'clock on Saturday evening, and was received at the Railway station by the Turkish ambassador, the aides-de-camp of the Emperor, and several commanding officers. His Highness proceeded to the Imperial castle accompanied by a guard of honour. The *Tagblatt*

states that one of the objects of the Viceroy's visit to the different European Courts is to come to an understanding that the Suez Canal shall be declared a neutral passage for all nations and for all time.

THE GROUSE ON THE PERTHSHIRE MOORS.—The *Dundee Advertiser* learns from a midland district of Perthshire that the grouse on the moors there present a most promising appearance of sport in the coming season. The birds are now beginning to burst the eggs, and the number of birds found in each nest averages from seven to eight. The season, so far as it has gone, has been extremely favourable, and should no severe weather occur excellent sport may be anticipated.

His death is announced of the Rev. John James Tayler, Principal and Professor of Biblical Criticism and Ecclesiastical History in Manchester New College. Mr. Tayler, who was in his seventy-second year, was an eminent Unitarian minister, but was known far beyond the limits of his own denomination as the author of a volume of ecclesiastical history, entitled "A retrospect of the Religious Life of England;" of a critical essay on the "Authenticity of the Gospel of St. John;" of a volume of sermons entitled "Christian Aspects of Faith and Duty;" and of numerous periodical contributions to theological and general literature.

The Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police has, under 30 and 31 Vic., cap 134, sec. 19, appointed several places as standings for commissioners or messengers, licensed by the Commissioner, and has directed that the number of commissioners or messengers who may stand at any one of the appointed places to exercise their calling shall be the number, and no more than the number, allotted by him for the standing in question. He reserves to himself the right at any time to alter or revoke the regulation thus laid down, and the withdrawal or alteration of the commissioner's placard or signal at any appointed place should be notice to all licensed commissioners or messengers of such revocation or alteration.

THE OASTLER MONUMENT at Bradford proves very attractive to visitors. The *Leeds Mercury* says, and since its erection has been visited by many hundreds of people, who stand in admiring groups, more especially on Saturdays and Sundays, gazing at the tall figure of Mr. Oastler and the two factory children. General satisfaction is expressed at the life-like portraiture of the "Factory King" by old people who knew him in the flesh, and the remark of a gentleman who knew Oastler well, "How like him it is," finds an echo in many a breast. The only fault the critics have to find with the monument is that the pedestal is rather too low, but this, of course, is a mere matter of opinion. All agree that the workmanship both of the statue and the pedestal is excellent.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The obituary of the *Northern Echo* contains the name of one of the oldest inhabitants of the district (if not the oldest)—that of Captain Alexander Macpherson, in his 100th year. Captain Macpherson was a native of Westfield, near Thurro, where he was born in 1769, the year that Pennant visited Caithness, and has resided in Wick for about 70 years. In his youth he accompanied the Caithness Legion, formed by Sir Benjamin Daubar, to Dublin, and for some time occupied the post of paymaster of the Legion. For many years Captain Macpherson held the commission of the peace, and was agent for Lloyd's. As a public man Captain Macpherson was in his day exceedingly useful.

DESTRUCTION OF PARTRIDGE NESTS.—The heavy and continuous rain of last week has made fearful havoc among the partridge nests in various parts of Surrey. The birds were sitting chiefly in standing grass and hedge-rows, and the rain completely swamped the nests and drove the sitting partridges off. The matted grass around dammed water in, and covered the eggs. The birds will resume the sitting over the eggs, but in all instances where the process of incubation had progressed—and birds went to nest very early this season—the eggs are chilled, and the prospect of hatching out irretrievably lost, many promising early broods being thus destroyed. Partridges sitting on banks and hill land have escaped.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—A goodly party started last week for Quebec, via Liverpool, per Allan's screw-steamer *Nestorian*, under the auspices of the Clerkenwell Emigration Club, which useful institution, under the superintendence of the Rev. A. Stylesman Herring, incumbent of St. Paul's, Clerkenwell, has enabled 77 members to exchange a life of penury for one of hopeful prosperity in our loyal and hospitable colonies. Mr. Dixon, the Canadian emigration agent, Mr. White, the special commissioner, together with many sympathizing, yet partly sorrowing friends, bade them a last farewell at the Euston-square Station. Should funds be sent in, and they are earnestly requested, another party will shortly follow.

MR. JAMES HALL, the senior partner of the famous firm of Hall and Sons, shipbuilders, Aberdeen, died suddenly on Saturday morning while aiding at the extinction of a fire in a neighbour's wood-yard. The deceased gentleman was the author of the now celebrated "clipper" model for ships, and his firm have long held a proud supremacy for the beauty of build and sailing powers of their vessels. Orders came to the firm from the most distant parts of the globe, and it has been said there is not a port in the civilized world where "Hall's clippers" are not known. By his death Aberdeen loses one of the worthiest and most eminent of her sons, while in the wide circle of British commerce Mr. Hall was esteemed for his business qualifications, and for being a thorough man of his word. He had reached his 65th year. The vessels in Aberdeen harbour fly their colours half-mast high.

RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.—The Paris journals having now before them the results of the elections all over France, are able to express their impressions on the significance of the returns. They all agree in considering the nation to have rejected in the most decided manner every opinion of a *juste-milieu* character and to have divided the country into two clearly-defined camps—revolutionists and supporters of the present Government. The semi-official journals declare that they rejoice at the verdict thus given, as the present dynasty will henceforth have no difficulty in knowing who are its enemies and who its friends. The organs of the *tiers-parti* do not attempt to extenuate the total discomfiture of their candidates; whereas the portion of the press which represents extreme opinions whilst rejoicing at the success obtained, seems almost stared at the possible consequences, and counsel moderation to their friends.

DISTRESS IN LITHUANIA.—The *New Times* of St. Petersburg draws a sad picture of the present condition of Lithuania: "Many of the large landowners," it says, are now so utterly ruined that they live in dilapidated houses with leaky roofs, and paper stuffed into the broken window-panes. Their valuable pictures and plate, and even their carriages, have been sold to foreign traders, and their forests have passed into the hands of Jewish speculators, who cut down the trees and send the wood abroad. Many families live on potatoes, and travel from place to place in common carts, such as are used for agricultural purposes." The *New Times* ascribes this state of things to the "extraordinary contributions" imposed by the Government on all landowners of Polish nationality, and the increase in the communal taxes caused by the introduction of the Russian police. "Half-naked, starving beggars are everywhere to be met with on the roads, and they bring with them from village to village typhus fever and other contagious diseases."

THE DOCKYARD EMIGRANTS IN CANADA.—We (*Toronto Globe*) learn that very few of the emigrants who came out by last Majesty's ship *Cromwell* ever got the length of London. On Monday a large number were sent forward from this city by Mr. Donaldson, and the Mayor of London was telegraphed to make the necessary arrangements for their temporary accommodation.

Expecting a large influx of very poor people, different large places were sought for their accommodation. The drill-shed was at last secured, and every arrangement made for the reception, it was expected, of hundreds. When the train came in, much to the astonishment of the officials waiting to receive them, there were only some 15 or 20 persons, all the rest having got off and remained at the way stations, the greatest number at Stratford. Instead of being needy, those who came to London were all found to be respectable mechanics, with means sufficient to provide for their own accommodation. They were all directed to different hotels, and are no doubt by this time engaged. Only one of them was a labourer.

OPENING MUSEUMS, &c., ON SUNDAYS.—A public meeting, convened by the Working Men's Lord-day Rest Association, has been held in the Central Mission-hall, Melon-ground, Peckham. The Rev. James Fleming occupied the chair. The first resolution was moved by the Rev. A. Bazacott as follows:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the Sunday opening of the British Museum and other national collections on Sundays would be a national breaking of the fourth commandment, a wrong inflicted on the staff of attendants, who would be required to work on Sundays, and would lead to the general opening of places of amusement on Sundays as in France and other continental countries." Mr. Clarke seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A second resolution, declaring that it would be a great boon to the working classes if the Government would carry out the recommendation of a Parliamentary committee to open the British Museum and similar institutions on three week-day evenings in each week, from seven to ten o'clock, was also carried; and a third resolution, adopting a petition to Parliament against Mr. Gregory's motion for opening museums on Sundays, was unanimously adopted.

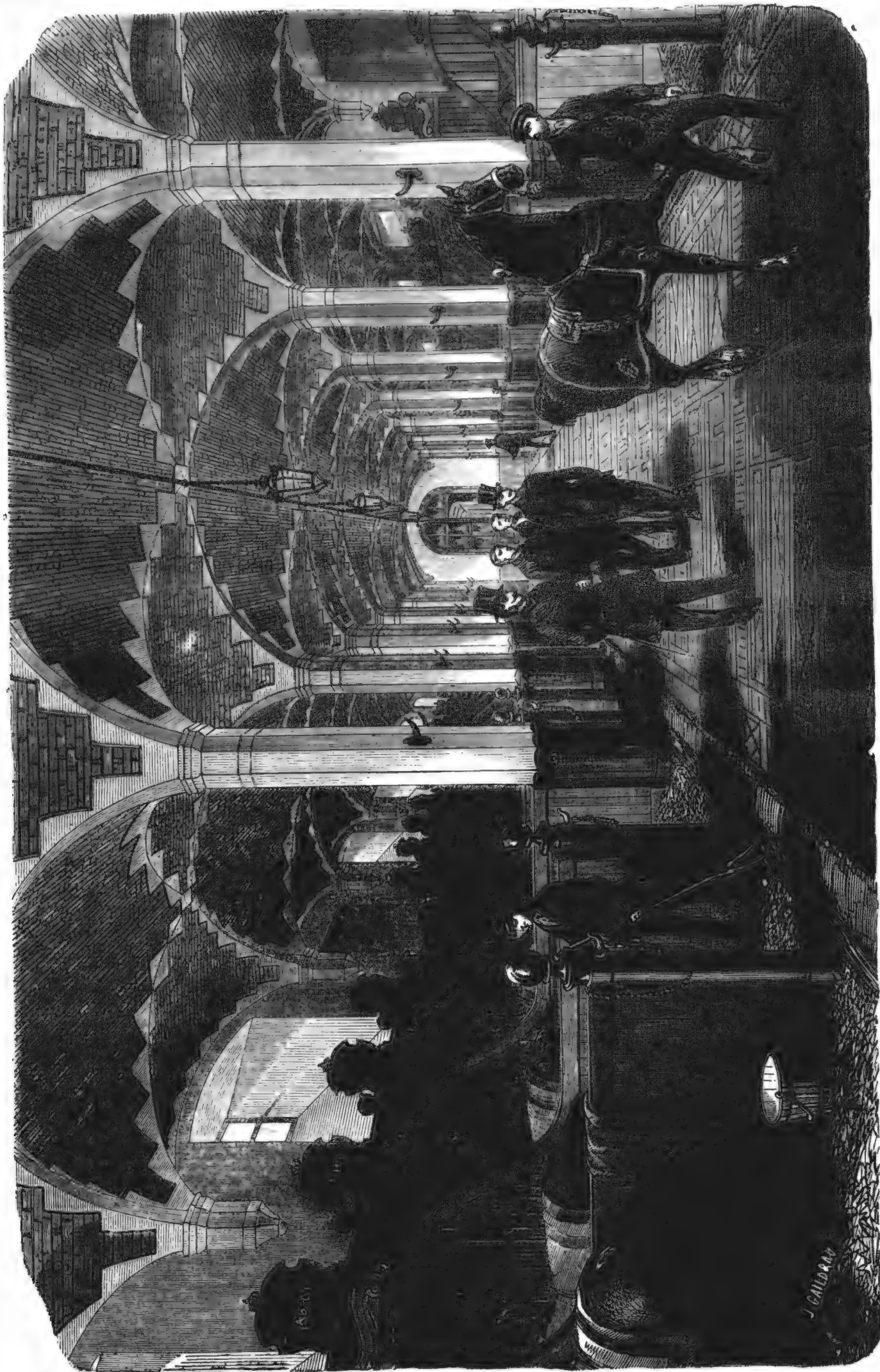
BY COACH TO WINDSOR.—Lord Carington, on Tuesday, drove the fast four-horse coach which his lordship and other members of the Four-in-Hand Club have placed upon the road from London to Windsor. There was an aristocratic list of passengers. The coach started from the White Horse Cellar, Piccadilly, the old place of departure for the Windsor coaches, just after 12 o'clock, and the route taken was via Knightsbridge, Kensington, Turnham-green, Brentford, over Hunslow-heath, Colnbrook, Slough, and Eton, into Windsor. The pace was between 11 and 12 miles an hour. The journey is to be done in two hours; but yesterday, in consequence of a delay at Brentford, the coach was about half an hour late. It is admirably hored; there are four changes on the road. The novelty of the affair caused as much interest at Windsor as the opening of a new railway. Many of the officers of the Household Brigade assembled at the White Hart and Castle Hotels to welcome Lord Carington and his party; and when the coach started from the Castle Hotel on the return journey, at precisely four o'clock, the High-street presented a very gay appearance, lined with equipages containing the elite of the locality.

DEATH OF SIR R. J. CLIFTON, M.P., FOR NOTTINGHAM.—Sir Robert Clifton died on Sunday morning, at three o'clock. The hon. baronet had been suffering for the past fortnight from typhoid fever, but it was not anticipated that it would terminate fatally. The hon. baronet's pedigree dates from near the Conquest, and his ancestors have played not an unimportant part in history. The deceased baronet was the only son of the late Sir Jukes Granville Clifton, and during his minority was connected with the turf, on which he suffered considerable losses, from which he never extricated himself, his estates being heavily mortgaged. Sir Robert successfully contested Nottingham in 1861, against the Whig party, who brought forward the present Duke of Newcastle (then Lord Lincoln) to oppose him. The hon. baronet was again returned in 1865, but was unseated on petition along with Mr. Samuel Morley. He was, however, once more successful in 1868, being returned at the head of the poll. The deceased baronet was extremely popular with the working classes of Nottingham, by whom he will be much regretted. Sir Robert was in his 43rd year, and leaves a widow, but no children. Nothing, of course, will be done with regard to the vacant seat until after the funeral; but it is quite expected that Mr. Bernal Osborne will be a candidate, though he may abstain from presenting himself at present out of regard to the memory of the deceased baronet.

GIFT TO VOLUNTEERS BY THE QUEEN.—A few weeks ago Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to express, through Major-General Biddulph, to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Forbes, of Fintray, and Craigievar, her intention of becoming patroness of the Aberdeenshire Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Association—an intimation which the members of the body, it need scarcely be said, welcomed with great gratification. This feeling was quickly enhanced by the announcement, through the same channels, that Her Majesty had graciously resolved to present the association with a prize to be competed for at the approaching "Wapinshaw"—the local designation for the annual meeting and contest of the members. The valued gift has just been received by Captain Crombie, the secretary of the association, and consists of a very handsome massive silver cup of the finest workmanship. The cup is decanter-shaped, beautifully chased in relief, and having the Royal initials "V.R." surmounted by a crown engraved in front, space being left underneath to inscribe the name of the fortunate winner. The cup is to be open to the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Kincardine, and the crack shots of these shires—several of whom have on more than one occasion taken front rank among the "Scottish Eight" at Wimbledon—are zealously keeping their hands in practice with an eager eye towards carrying off "The Queen's Aberdeen Prize."

NATIONAL DOG SHOW.—The National Dog Club's first exhibition of sporting and other dogs commenced, on Tuesday, at Laycock's Dairy-yard, Liverpool road, Edlington, and promises to be a success. The entries are 964 in number, and the animals are divided into 75 classes, of which the first 50 are sporting dogs. The first dog in each class is a bloodhound, the property of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but Mr. J. A. Cowen has disclaimed the Prince, winning the first and second prizes in the class with his Drac and Druid, the first being the son of the second. Mr. John Cole took the first prize for St. Bernards, and Mr. E. Hatchett for greyhounds. Deerhounds, fox terriers, harriers, and other hounds were well represented, and there was a great show of pointers. Mr. S. Wrigley taking the champion prize. Sitters were also in great numbers, as well as retrievers and spaniels, and in all these classes high merit was perceptible. In the non-sporting classes the Prince of Wales was fortunate enough to secure the first and second prizes for foreign hounds for two splendid animals, rejoicing in the names of Molodetz and Oulatschka, which had been presented to him by the Emperor of Russia; the third prize being awarded to the Baroness de Clifford for a bloodhound. Duchess, a fine mastiff, the property of his royal highness, also won the third prize in her class, the first and second being won by Mr. T. H. V. Lukey and Mr. Adrian Biron Ashford. Two of the finest animals in the show were the rough-coated and smooth-coated St. Bernards, exhibited by the Rev. J. Cumming Macdura, named Toll and Monarque, which have each taken the first prize in its class. The owner values one at £10,000 and the other at £1,000. The Newfoundlanders are very fine, and the bull-dogs show so much merit that in more than one of the classes the judges have awarded two third prizes. The first prize for bull-dogs was awarded to Young Duke, the property of Mr. William Shaw. The Skye terriers were excellent, and there were some good Dandie Dinmonts. The pug was numerous, and there was a goodly array of Italian greyhounds, Blenheim, King Charles's, and toy terriers—charming little creatures. The show was visited by a large number of persons during the day.





THE FRENCH RACES.—THE IMPERIAL STABLES AT THE LOUVRE.—(SEE PAGE 1205.)

"AN OLD GOOSE!" V. "A PRETTY DUCK."

I CANNOT imagine why duck should be a term of endearment, goose one of reproach. Which bird is better dead must of course be a matter of taste; but living the goose has very much the advantage, both morally and intellectually. Stupid or silly, geese certainly are not, however they got the reputation of being so. No fowls are so affectionate among themselves as they, and they are the only fowls that, apart from fear or interest, manifest any attachment to us. I could tell of a goose that led a blind woman about, of a gander that would single out any fowl pointed to by his master, and lead it to him by the wing; but space does not serve. Faults of temper they certainly have; no one can deny this who has ever looked into the gander's steel-blue eye; or who

has, for interfering with the goslings of his milder-eyed partner, got a peck from her sharp bill, delivered with the whole force of her lithe neck and hammer-shaped head. But it would be impossible not to forgive her, she is so good a mother; sitting closely on her eggs, pulling down off her breast to keep them warm during the few minutes that she leaves them to snatch a little food and drink; sedulously caring for her goslings, and even denying herself the comfort of a bath during the time that damp might injure them. Other birds, though as fond perhaps of their young as she at first, after a while cease to care for them, but the goose never does. And the gander is a model father of a family. It is both pathetic and ludicrous to see him moping about, melancholy and gentleman-like, while the geese are sitting; to see him watching outside their house when the month of

incubation draws near its close, and exchanging confidences with them through the chinks of the door, and to see his exultation when at last they bring out the goslings to him. But wholly pathetic are his grief and anger when in autumn, one after another, his children are taken from him. Strange goslings he would also welcome, did the geese allow it; but they upon whom it devolves to keep up the distinctions of society, not only keep such at a distance themselves, but oblige him to do so too. There is probably no community into which it is so hard for a stranger to find entrance as one of geese; but then they are most affectionate and united among themselves. They hardly ever wander about separately like other fowls, but herd together; and they cackle to each other, not only all day, but the day not being long enough for all they have to say, half the night through.—*Once a Week.*



## A REAL HERO—A TOUCHING SCENE AT SEA.

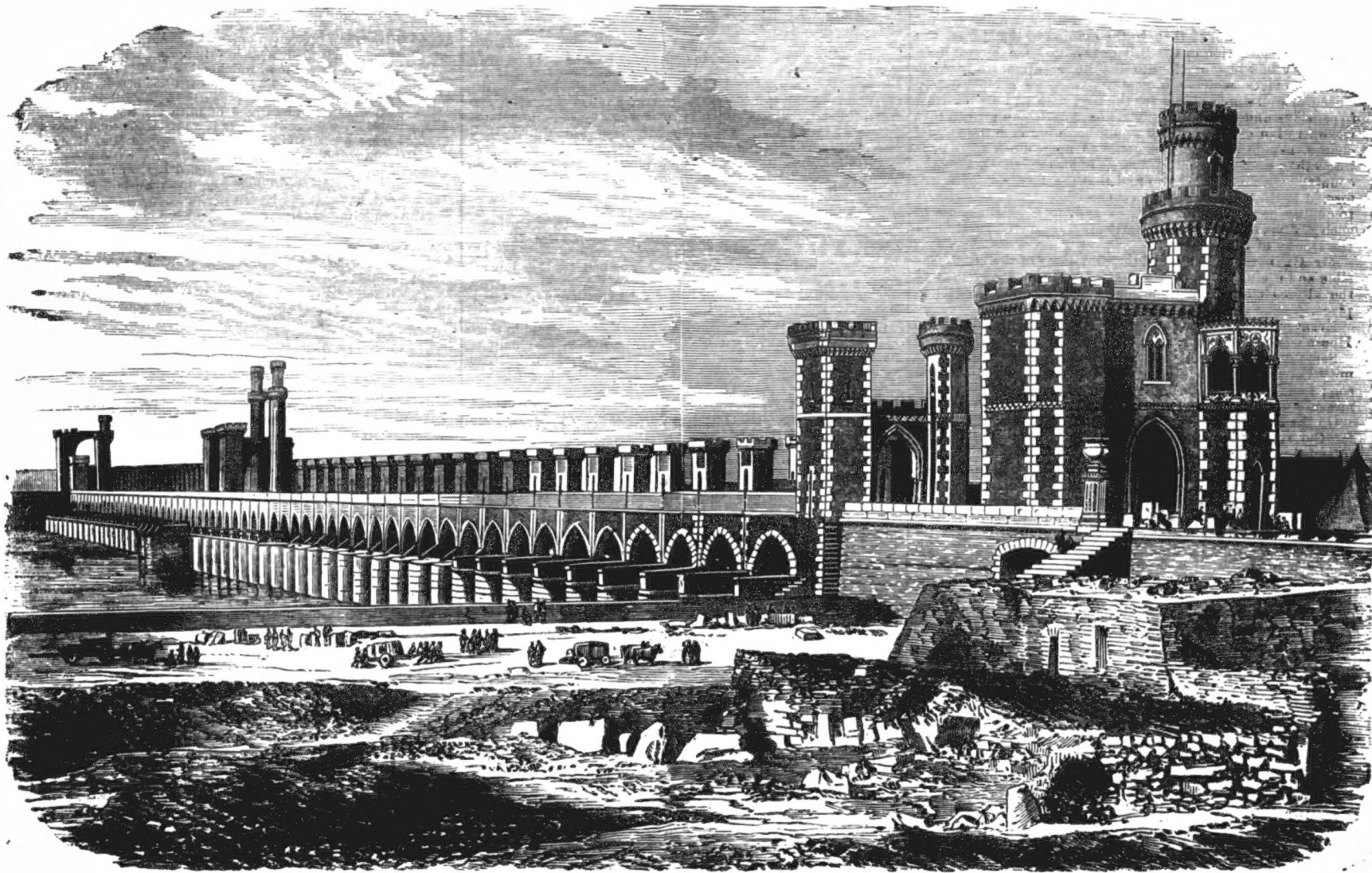
A few weeks ago, on board an English steamer, a little ragged boy, aged nine years, was discovered on the fourth day of the voyage out from Liverpool to New York, and carried before the first mate, whose duty it was to deal with such cases. When questioned as to his object in being stowed away, and who brought him on board, the boy, who had a beautiful sunny face, and eyes that looked like the very mirrors of truth, replied that his stepfather did it, because he could not afford to keep him, nor to pay his passage out to Halifax, where he had an aunt who was well off, and to whose house he was going. The mate did not believe the story, in spite of the winning face and truthful accents of the boy. He had seen too much of stowaways to be easily deceived by them, he said; and it was his firm conviction that the boy had been brought on board and provided with food by the sailors. The little fellow was very roughly handled in consequence. Day by day he was questioned and re-questioned, but always with the same result. He did not know a sailor on board, and his father alone had secreted him and given him the food which he ate. At last the mate, wearied by the boy's persistence in the same story, and perhaps a little anxious to exculpate the sailors, seized him one day by the collar, and dragging him to the fore, told him that unless he told the truth in ten minutes from that time he would hang him from the yard-arm. He then made him sit down under it on the deck. All around him were the passengers and sailors of the midway watch, and in front of him stood the inexorable mate, with his chronometer in his hand, and the other officers of the ship by his side. It was the finest sight, said our informant, that he ever beheld—to see

## A STARTLING DOMESTIC PASSAGE OF ARMS.

An amusing episode of conjugal life is at present diverting the Parisian gossips. Madame —, one of the stars of the fashionable world, lives near the Champs Elysées. Great in rank and fashion, she is still greater in person, and is endowed with a physical strength seldom allotted to the fair sex. Add to all this great beauty and wit, and you will understand that Madame — is a veritable constellation. Her husband, who is five years older than his better-half, is her very antithesis. Small of stature, puny and meagre in frame, and nearly bald, his intellect is on a par with his personal appearance. But nevertheless he flatters himself he is a perfect Antinous of beauty, and under this harmless delusion pays delicate court to all his wife's friends, to their intense amusement, which is fully shared by Madame herself. But though she views these little gallantries of her infatuated spouse with indifference, she sternly prohibits the smallest approach to a sheep's-eye being cast upon any of her waiting-maids, whom it is her pride to have of the prettiest. Now, as chance would have it, one fine morning last week, one of these damsels, a piquant little blonde of some 18 summers, was preparing her mistress's bath. While occupied with this service, the devil put it into the heart of her master to pass by chance through the bath-room. Here he lingered and commenced dallying with the fair soubrette, who, however, did not relish the attentions of this "atomy of a creature," and repulsed him. The impetuous Celadon however persevered, and while endeavouring to imprint a kiss upon the coral lips of the damsel he was horrified to find himself grasped firmly from behind by a pair of powerful arms, lifted from the ground in a twinkling, and pitched neck and crop into the bath by his vigilant

securing the passenger against the unpleasant results of American gregariousness, and furnished with every appointment of comfort. Travellers coming to New York from Buffalo are presented gratuitously with tickets of admission to see the "Tempest" or hear the "Grande Duchesse." For the steamers a full band is engaged, which from the promenade saloon deck discourses the gems of German music, the choruses of Offenbach, and the waltzes of Godfrey, from early evening till bed-time. Fancy the Grand Hotel moving up the Rhine to the strains of Strauss's orchestra.

**SEDUCTION AND SUICIDE.**—An inquest has been held in the Board-room of St. George's Workhouse, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, respecting the death of Miss Clara Morton, aged 19, who was found drowned in the Serpentine, Hyde-park. Miss S. Morton, Hornsey-road, Islington, said the deceased was her sister. She had lately been in very low spirits. She left home on the 14th of May, and witness never saw her alive again. Three days after she left home the following letter, addressed to witness, was found in her bedroom:—"My dear Sister,—I am very sorry to leave you. By the time you get this note I shall be in another world. My heart is broken. Mr. Fenton has very much ill-used me. This, no doubt will be a deathblow to you, but it can't be helped. I have been very unhappy of late, and have had no rest for months. He is the cause of all this. I cannot say any more; so farewell for ever." In the envelope was a lock of her hair. The witness, in answer to the coroner, said she knew the deceased had been keeping company with a young man named Fenton, apriate in the 1st Life Guards. Mr. Wm. Bloxam, surgeon, said that he examined the body of the de-



ENGINEERING WORKS UPON THE NILE.—(SEE PAGE 1210.)

the pale, proud, sorrowful face of that noble boy, his head erect, his beautiful eyes bright through the tears that suffused them. When eight minutes had fled the mate told him he had but two minutes to live, and advised him to speak the truth and save his life; but he replied with the utmost simplicity and sincerity by asking the mate if he might pray. The mate said nothing, but nodded his head, and turned as pale as a ghost, and shook with trembling like a reed with the wind. And there, all eyes turned on him, the brave and noble little fellow, this poor waif whom society owned not, and whose own stepfather could not care for him—there he knelt with clasped hands and eyes upturned to heaven. Our informant adds that there then occurred a scene as of Pentecost. Sobs broke from strong, hard hearts, as the mate sprang forward to the boy and clasped him to his bosom, and kissed him and blessed him, and told him how sincerely he now believed his story, and how glad he was that he had been brave enough to face death and be willing to sacrifice his life for the truth of his word.

**MAY DAY.**—The paragraph under this title in No. 398 of our paper, formed the commencement of an article under the same title in No. 115 of "Cassell's Magazine," and was inadvertently taken without acknowledging the source. We beg to repair the error, and to take this opportunity of calling the attention of our readers to that popular and excellent serial.

There is to be another large Tabernacle in London, for one of Mr. Spurgeon's "young men." It is to cost £12,000 (some say £14,000) and to hold 3,000 people.

spouse, who had stolen unawares upon the scene. Antinous scrambled out of the bath, dripping like a water-god, and pursued to his dressing-room by the pitiless laughter of both mistress and maid. After donning dry garments, he departed for the country in great wrath, and has, it is said, instructed his lawyer to prepare articles of separation from his cruel spouse. The latter takes a delight in describing the scene to all her friends with great unction, and never fails to add—"If the Court pronounce our separation I shall console myself with the reflection that, without being a queen, I have at least been able to confer on my husband the 'Order of the Bath.'"

## LOCOMOTION IN AMERICA.

The luxury of locomotion in America has just reached its highest point of development under the magic hand of Mr. James Fisk, jun.—the same whose daring operations in the stock market have made his name so well known at home and abroad. Mr. Fisk is truly a representative man. He began life as a clown in a circus, was afterwards the driver of an express waggon, then *commis-voyageur* for a large drygoods house in Boston, then went into Wall-street, and is now a millionaire. He is owner and manager of two theatres, where he is now "running" both Shakespeare and opera bouffe. He wears diamonds as large as gooseberries. Besides the theatres, Mr. Fisk is the practical-manager of the Erie Railroad, extending from New York to Buffalo, 423 miles, and of the magnificent steamers, Bristol and Providence, forming a line through Long Island Sound, and via Old Colony Railroad, to Boston. Upon the Erie Railroad he has placed saloon carriages of the most gorgeous description, the road being of the same wide gauge with the London and Great Western, with private apartments,

ceased. She had been pregnant within the last six months. The cause of death was suffocation by drowning. Benjamin Fenton, a private in the 1st Life Guards, deposed that he had been keeping company with the deceased for three years. He last saw her alive on the 12th of last month. He told her evening after evening for the past few months that he did not want to see her. The sister of the deceased said she could show nearly 100 letters which Fenton had written to her sister, making appointments to meet her. The jury returned a verdict of "Suicide while in a state of unsound mind."

**DEATH FROM STARVATION.**—An inquest has been held at Mile-end respecting the death of John M'Sherry, aged 45. John Pasque, Flower and Dean-street, stated that he had known the deceased for five weeks at the common lodging-house where he had been living. He appeared to be very destitute, and his fellow lodgers, noticing that he was poor, often subscribed his lodging money, which was sixpence a night. How he lived no one knew. He never ate any meat, but he was sometimes seen with a piece of bread. On Tuesday morning, last week, at half-past seven o'clock, he called witness and said, "Give me a drink of water." When he got the water he drank it off, and died shortly afterwards. Dr. S. Sawyer said that the man had died from exhaustion brought on by want of food. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

The number of persons taken into custody last year by the metropolitan police, it appears by a return just issued, was 66,870. Of this number 45,848 were men or boys, and 21,022 women or girls. Of the total, 27,909 were discharged by the magistrates, 34,727 summarily disposed of or held to bail, and 4,324 committed for trial. The "drunk and disorderly" cases numbered 10,463.



## PARLIAMENTARY.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

THE House of Lords re-assembled on Monday after the Witsuntide recess.

The Newspapers, &c., Bill was read a second time on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, and after some formal business was disposed of their lordships adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

On Tuesday, the Irish Church Bill was read a first time, and the second reading was fixed for the 14th of June.

The Stannaries Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Lord Portman.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE House of Commons re-assembled on Thursday, last week after the Witsuntide recess.

In reply to Mr. Alderman Salomons, Mr. OTWAY stated that the papers in reference to the Alabama claims were in preparation, and that they would be laid upon the table in the course of a few days.

On the order for going into committee on the Customs and Inland Revenue Duties Bill.

Mr. WARD-HUNT availed himself of the opportunity to discuss the financial propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and to comment upon the public inconvenience which he believed would arise from them. The surplus was, he observed, to be created by subjecting the taxpayer to the inconvenience of having to pay five quarters' taxes within the financial year.

On the motion for going into committee on the Civil Offices Pensions Bill.

Mr. FAWCETT moved that, in the opinion of the House, the further consideration of the Bill ought to be deferred until an inquiry had been made into the duties attached to some political offices which are now regarded as comparatively sinecure, and which offices for the first time will be entitled to pensions under the bill. The hon. gentleman argued that the operation of the measure would be to increase the annual charge, as pensions would be obtained upon much more easy terms than under the old system. He also asked whether the country would be satisfied to find that the first act of a reformed Parliament and of an economising Government was to qualify new offices for pensions and to give sinecures to such persons as the Lord Privy Seal and the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr. GLADSTONE considered the provisions of the bill defensible and useful, as its object was to adapt the Act of 1834 to the altered state of circumstances which had since taken place.

Eventually Mr. FAWCETT withdrew his motion, and the House went into committee.

Some discussion ensued on the further consideration in committee of the Beer-houses, &c., Bill of Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson; and, at the instance of Mr. Lusk, the provisions of the measure were extended to the metropolis.

On the Friday, Mr. LIDDELL gave notice that on the order for the second reading of the Greenwich Hospital Bill he intended to move that it be referred to a select committee.

Mr. MACFIE brought under notice the evils of the present law regulating patents, and moved that, in the opinion of the House, the time had arrived when the interests of trade and commerce, and the progress of the arts and sciences in this country, would be promoted by the abolition of patents for inventions.

The motion found a seconder in Sir R. PALMER, who described the philosophy of patents, and pointed out the difference between the law of copyright and of patents, contending that books were not to be regarded in the light of inventions, and that the interests of the public would be conserved by an abrogation of the patent laws.

Mr. MUNDELL pointed out that inventions were for the most part made by working men, and not by employers, and that it would be a great injustice to deprive them of the protection they now enjoyed. At the same time, he saw no reason why the abuses of the present system should not be done away with.

After a few words from Mr. SAMUDA, in recommendation of amendment rather than abolition, Mr. Macfie expressed himself satisfied with the discussion and withdrew his motion.

Mr. GOSCHEN subsequently moved the second reading of the Metropolitan Poor Acts (1867) Amendment Bill, the provisions of which have already been explained, and the object of which is to provide for the better classification of paupers in workhouses (by distributing them in different places), the amalgamation of unions, the erection of lunatic asylums, and the establishment of district schools. The right hon. gentleman added that the arrangements proposed to be carried out under the bill would effect a very considerable saving as compared with the estimated expenditure under the Act of 1867, while there was reason to believe that the interests of the poor would in no way suffer.

On Monday Mr. Horsman took the oath and his seat for Liskeard. The right hon. gentleman was welcomed with some approving cheers as he came to the table.

Replying to a question from Mr. Gilpin, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that as her Majesty's birthday was to be commemorated on Wednesday, he intended to move the adjournment of the House over that day.

On the motion for the third reading of the Irish Church Bill,

Sir F. HEYGATE intimated that it was not his intention to press the amendment of which he had given notice, to the effect that the bill ought to be accompanied by a declaration of the principle of any remedial measures contemplated by the Government.

Mr. HOLT (North-East Lancashire) then moved that the bill be read a third time that day three months. He observed that its unfairness and injustice had not been removed in the various stages through which it had passed, and that the more it was examined the more it was disliked.

The motion was seconded by Lord ELCHO, and a warm and somewhat acrimonious debate ensued. Ultimately, at one o'clock the house divided, when the numbers were—For the third reading, 361. Against, 247. Majority for Ministers, 114. The result was received with loud Ministerial cheers. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

A number of bills were advanced a stage.

On Tuesday, Mr. OTWAY, replying to a question from Mr. Gourley, said that his Highness the Viceroy of Egypt was expected to visit this country about the 22nd of the present

month, and that arrangements would be made for giving him a suitable reception.

In answer to a question from Viscount Galway, The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that a farm servant living in the house of his employer would not on that account be one liable to be taxed to the amount of 15s per head: but that if he were to be employed in any domestic capacity—in the garden, for instance—he would become chargeable as an under gardener.

## LAW AND POLICE.

At the Marylebone police-court, on Wednesday, Joseph Telle, an oil and colourman in Crawford-street, was committed for trial for indecent conduct to two little girls who had been sent to his shop to make some purchases.

A VICE "OFFICER."—At the Marylebone police-court William Henry Burgess, who was described as an officer of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, was charged with being drunk and offering for sale some indecent photographs. The prisoner, who said he had been "sold," was fined 5s. for being drunk, and the magistrate ordered the photographs to be destroyed.

MAKING HOLIDAY.—A few charges arising out of the Derby festivities came before the police magistrates on Thursday morning. At Wandsworth a woman named Stokes was sent to prison for a month for gambling with dice on Clapham-common at a game called "under and over seven." At the same court a coach-builder named Bowden, and a friend of his named Mayhew, a cab proprietor, were fined, the former 20s. for furious driving at Tooting, and the latter 5s. for being drunk.

ANOTHER SELF-HELP ASSOCIATION IN TROUBLE.—James Brown and James Fielden, the president and secretary of the Rochdale Woollen Weavers' Association, were charged with forgery and embezzling £30 9s. 2d. belonging to the association. The prosecuting solicitor informed the bench that in the year 1867 a woollen weaver's association was formed. In the same year they had a balance in hand, and at a meeting it was decided that the money should be deposited in the Castleton Spinning Company (Limited). John Robinson, the treasurer, some time after discovered that the money had been withdrawn by the prisoners by means of a forged document. The prisoners, who denied their guilt, were committed for trial, and bail was refused.

A REFRACTIVE PAUPER.—At the Westminster police-court on Monday, John Cutler, a pauper, was charged with assaulting William Coombes, a porter at Chelsea workhouse. Coombes stated that the prisoner was admitted into the tramp ward on Saturday night, and kept there until this morning. On being told to get up this morning, the prisoner said he was ill. The porter said he must go into the next ward, where he could see the doctor, and pulled the rug off the bed. The prisoner then jumped up, seized a shovel, and struck the porter a violent blow in the face, blackening his eye, and making his mouth and nose bleed. He was sentenced to two months' hard labour.

CRUELTY TO A DOG.—A gentleman has been sentenced to three months' hard labour by Mr. Woolrych, at Lambeth, for cruelty to a dog. The gentleman in question is Mr. Edward Wheeler, of St. Michael's-road, Stockwell. It appears that a dog followed Mr. Wheeler, who was on horseback, to Camberwell station, and, as Mr. Wheeler says, frightened his horse. He asked a person who stood by what he should do with it. The person interrogated replied that the animal was not his, and Mr. Wheeler might do what he liked with it at his peril. Mr. Wheeler then took it up, and dashed its brains out against a wall. Notice of appeal against the magistrate's decision was given, and Mr. Wheeler was, in the meantime, admitted to bail, himself in £300 and two sureties in £150 each.

STEALING WOOD.—At the Wandsworth police-court on Tuesday morning, Francis Ashburn, a smith in the service of the South Western Railway Company, was charged with stealing seven pieces of wood. The prisoner who was stated to be in the receipt of 7s. 6d. a day, said he was very sorry he took the wood, and that he intended to make his child a box with it. He was sentenced to seven days' imprisonment. John Bullard, a porter in the company's service, was then charged with stealing a pint of barley, which he said he had gathered after sweeping a truck. An officer of the company said that, supposing that to be the case, the prisoner had no right to take the barley off the premises. Mr. Ingham said that where 400 men were employed the strict rule was the best rule, and he sentenced the prisoner to seven days' hard labour.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT IN THE STREETS.—A young man named George Brown was charged at the Southwark police-court with assaulting Mrs. Bishop and attempting to steal her shawl. The complainant stated that as she was going home through the Borough last night she saw the prisoner and two other young men walking along arm in arm, and pushing every one off the pavement. She stood aside to let them pass, and the prisoner took hold of her shawl and tried to pull it off. In doing so he tore it, and then he walked away laughing. The prisoner denied that he wished to steal the shawl, and said he was pushed against the lady, and the ends of her shawl got entangled in one of his buttons. Mr. Partridge said the young man's conduct was disgraceful, but he did not believe he intended to steal the shawl. He must pay a fine of 20s. or undergo twenty-one days' hard labour.

HURRYING BUSINESS.—In the case of J. Page, a grocer, lately carrying on business in Westbourne-grove, who came before Mr. Commissioner Winslow on Tuesday for his examination and discharge, the debts are about £4,000; assets of trifling amount. It transpired that the bankrupt had been in the habit of periodically sending large quantities of goods to a City "slaughter-house," that is, a place where property is knocked down for whatever it will fetch, and in this way had incurred a heavy loss. He was required to render an account of the property thus sacrificed, otherwise to produce Mr. Burton, the auctioneer, through whom the forced sales had been made, and an adjournment was ordered for that purpose.

PASSING AN OLD TICKET.—At Lambeth, James Williams, a workman, was summoned by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway for passing an old ticket. On the 21st inst. the defendant arrived from Ludgate-hill at Walworth, and gave the half of a workman's ticket which had been issued a week before. The ticket collector discovered the date from the number. The defendant said he had received it that morning. On being asked for his name he gave it, and also his address, as he stated it to be. A porter was sent with him, and he admitted that he had given a wrong address. Mr. Superintendent Harris said there had been a number of false addresses given and so many false tickets passed that the authorities were determined to prosecute in all cases. Detection was very easy, for although the figure might be erased it could be easily ascertained when a ticket was issued. The defendant said he must have given a wrong ticket. Mr. Woolrych fined him 30s. and the costs. The money was paid.

A VIOLENT BEGGAR.—Henry Martin, described as a coarse-looking fellow, was charged at Bow-street with begging. Captain T. Burke stated that he left the Italian Opera, Covent Garden, on Monday night after the performance in company with three ladies, and got into a cab. The prisoner would insist in hanging on the handle of the door, asking for coppers. He (the witness) requested the prisoner to go away, but instead of doing so he followed the

cab and used such filthy language that the witness got out of the cab and gave him in charge. The gaoler said he had known the prisoner for the last twelve years. He was a great drunkard, and was a smith by trade, but had not worked for many years. He preferred begging. Mr. Flowers fined him £2, or in default, a month's imprisonment.

AN AMIABLE BROTHER.—At Clerkenwell police-court on Wednesday William Cray, a paviour, was charged with assaulting his brother, Edward Cray. The complainant stated that he was a total abstainer, and because he would not go and treat his brother he was subjected to much annoyance. About twelve months ago prisoner was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for assaulting him, and after he came out he assaulted him again. On Tuesday he (the complainant) met his brother in Chiswell-street, and because he would not go into a public-house the prisoner struck him three violent blows in the face. He was given into custody, and on the way to the police-station struck his brother two more blows in the face. Mr. Cooke ordered him to find two sureties in the sum of £20 to keep the peace for six months, and himself in £20 for the same time. He was locked up in default.

A GARDENER named John Brown was brought up in custody at the Highgate police-court on Tuesday morning charged with embezzling numerous sums of money received on account of his master, Mr. James Cutbush, the well-known nurseryman of Highgate. The prisoner has been in the service of Mr. Cutbush between five and six years, and held a position of some trust. He had, however, no right to collect any money. Mrs. Fanny Herne, of Hampstead-lane, owed Mr. Cutbush £5 12s. 6d. for articles supplied, and on the 15th of January the prisoner called on her and asked for the payment of the bill. She paid him, and heard nothing more of it till about a fortnight ago, when she received notice from Mr. Cutbush to pay the bill. The prisoner at first said he knew nothing about it, but afterwards admitted that he had received the money. Mr. Croll remanded the prisoner till Monday next, and refused to take bail.

A NICE HUSBAND.—An application was made at the Thames police-court on Monday morning on behalf of a married woman named Clarke for a protection order to preserve her property from her husband, who had abandoned her. Mrs. Clarke is the daughter of Mr. Harris, a watchmaker and rate-collector in Upper East Smithfield, and a rather eccentric person, who, at his death three years ago, left some property in the hands of trustees which they were not to dispose of until the 29th of September next, when they were to distribute it under what conditions they pleased among his surviving children, of whom Mrs. Clarke was one. Her husband, when he found that he could not get possession of any of this property, abandoned her, and she had to go into Mile-end workhouse. The guardians made her husband take her out, but next day he left her and her four children again. She is now getting her living by her own industry. Mr. Paget granted a protection order to commence at once.

A SENSITIVE PRISONER.—A German named Carl Auguste, a bootmaker, was charged at Clerkenwell police-court with stealing a pair of Wellington uppers, two pairs of side-springs, and five pairs of half-soles, value £1 7s., the property of Mr. Richard Fell, leather-seller. The prisoner has been in the habit for some time of going to Mr. Fell's shop to buy leather, and some leather having been missed a short time ago after he had left the shop, the manager yesterday watched him, and while the shopman was serving him saw him take a pair of Wellington tops and a quantity of other leather. When he was about to leave the shop he was stopped with the articles in his possession, and given into custody. When he was told he would be locked up he offered the manager £35 if he would not prosecute. The prisoner, who was crying, said, in answer to the charge, "I know I have been a thief and will be punished for it." Mr. Cook sentenced him to three months' hard labour. On hearing the sentence the prisoner fell down in the dock in a swoon, and it was some time before he could be brought to.

ALLEGED FRAUD.—At Westminster police-court, on Monday, two men named Walton and Nicholson, were charged on remand with obtaining the sum of £100 by fraud. Lieutenant Julian Lawrence, of her Majesty's Bombay Staff Corps, who has recently arrived in England from India, went to Wy-Race, and there met two persons, who accompanied him to London, and induced him to meet them the following day with £100. After driving about town for some time, they went to a beer-shop in Westminster, supposed to be a rifle gallery, but which turned out to be a skittle alley, and here Lieutenant Lawrence was robbed of £100. He swore to the identity of the prisoners as two of the men who were at the skittle-ground, and on Walton were found eleven Hanoverian sham sovereigns, a false £5 note, and a brass chain worn without a watch. A detective said that Nicholson was known. Mr. Selfe remanded the prisoners in order that the defending attorneys might prove the strong *alibi* which each averred he could produce. Bail in £200 was taken for Nicholson, but Mr. Selfe said he should require bail in £400 for the prisoner Walton, and he was sent to the House of Detention in default of procuring it.

A SINGULAR CASE.—A singular case of disputed ownership of a dog came before Mr. Ingham at the Wandsworth police-court on Wednesday. A man named Samuel Bullard summoned William Todd for the recovery of a black retriever dog, which he said he lost in April, and which went by the name of Rover. The defendant stated that he had had the dog in his possession above ten weeks, and that it answered to the name of Jack. When the case was first heard on Monday, the magistrate asked the two men to try the effect of calling the dog by the names which they respectively applied to him. The complainant called "Rover," and the dog ran to him. The defendant called "Jack," and the dog turned and went to him, standing in front and looking up to his face. The dog also answered a call of the magistrate, who said it appeared a friendly animal, and would answer to any name. Mr. Ingham said he did not know how to decide the ownership, unless he adopted King Solomon's plan, and had the dog cut in halves to be divided between the parties. The summons was adjourned for the production of a witness, and on the case being called on this morning the defendant, in reply to the magistrate, said he had not brought the dog. It had had enough of the police-court, and on coming to the court it turned up its nose and went the other way. He offered to toss the complainant for the possession of the dog. A witness was examined, who stated that the dog followed two ladies into his shop a few days before the complainant missed his dog. He kept the dog, as it would not leave the place, and gave it to the defendant. Mr. Ingham ultimately refused to make any order.

CAB LAW.—The question of the legal position of cab stands at railway stations was before the Court of Exchequer sitting in banco on Monday. During the cab strike last autumn, a cab proprietor, in order to test the question of "privileged" cabs, went to the Great Northern Railway Station and sought to engage a cab to take him to Camden Town. The driver, hearing that the cab proprietor had not arrived by train, refused to take him, was summoned before Mr. Cooke, the Clerkenwell police-magistrate, who ruled that as the cabman was on private property he was not plying for hire in a public place, and dismissed the summons. Mr. Cooke granted a case for the opinion of the Court of Exchequer, and it was argued on Monday. The Lord Chief Baron in giving judgment said that the station was private property, and the cabs were regulated by a contract with the company, or by some licence of authority granted by them. He therefore thought that the magistrate's decision was right, and the rest of the court concurring in this opinion, the appeal was dismissed with costs.



## WISDOM, WIT, &amp; HUMOUR.

LINES TO LAURA, NOT BY THE LAUREATE.

Oh, Laura! loveliest far art thou  
Of all the maids I know,  
Like polished marble is thy brow,  
Thine eyebrows are like tow.

Your lips are of a lovely hue,  
With coral they'd compare,  
To thee I'll evermore be true,  
If you'll but brush your hair!

A finely-chiselled nose is thine,  
And softest, sweetest eyes,  
Which are a deep love-bearing mine—  
Your hands, oh! what a size!

Soon, soon I'll be at thy dear side,  
With love that never fails,  
Then you shall be my bonny bride  
When you have—cut your nails.

THOUGHTFUL Hospitality—Entertaining an idea.

"WHERE is the hoe, Sambo?"  
"Wid de rake, massa!"  
"Well, where is the rake?"  
"Why, wid de hoe."  
"Well, well—where are they both?"  
"Why, both together, massa—you pears to be berry ticular dis mornin'!"

FLAGS of all Nations—Paving-stones.  
"A FIELD of labour"—A brick-field.

AN old author quaintly remarks:—"Avoid argument with ladies. In spinning yarns among *sinks* and *satin*, a man is sure to be worsted and twisted. And when a man is worsted and twisted, he may consider himself wound up."

WHAT might naturally be expected to follow "The Ring and the Book"?—Olive branches.  
ARE bicycles revolution-ary?—If so, why are they allowed in France to such an extent?

THE REAL EVENING FOR A FIRESIDE.—A night with Burns.

A THEOLOGICAL student, supposed to be deficient in judgment, was asked by a professor, in the course of class examination, "Pray, Mr. E—, how would you discover a fool?" "By the questions he would ask," was the rather stunning reply.

LITTLE Jimmy is not so well posted in spiritual matters as he might be. The other day, during a discussion as to what constituted a Christian, Jimmy was a very earnest listener, and at last the remark was made that his father was a Christian. It came to him like a severe charge against his paternal; and, assuming a grave air, he said: "No, my papa isn't a Christian; he's a member of the Methodist Church."

COOLING THE POKER OF PREJUDICE.—Coleridge, at one of the Bristol lectures, when the audience showed some signs of disapprobation, said: "I am not at all surprised that when the red-hot prejudices of aristocracy are quickly plunged into the cool element of reason, they should go off with a hiss."

THE papers relate an anecdote of a beautiful young lady, who had become blind, having recovered her sight after marriage. Whereupon Snooks wickedly observes that it is no uncommon thing for people's eyes to be opened by matrimony.

"THIS is capital ale," said an old toper; "see how long it keeps its head." "Ay," said a bystander, "but consider how soon it takes away yours."

THE boy who, when asked to what trade he would wish to be brought up, replied, "I will be a trustee, because ever since papa has been a trustee we have had pudding at dinner," was a wise child in his generation. The greatest successes nowadays are those connected with the dealing with other people's money.

SMITH and Brown, running opposite ways around a corner, struck each other. "Oh dear, how you make my head ring!" said Smith. "That's a sign it's hollow," said Brown. "But didn't your ring?" "No." "That's a sign it's cracked," replied his friend.

EVERY bird pleases us with its lay—especially the hen.

THE boy who was caught looking into the future has been arrested for trying to see the show without pay.

CON. BY A DISAPPOINTED ARTIST.—Why is the Academy of Design a ghastly institution?—Because it presents us with the spectacle of a hanging committee.

THE LATEST THING OUT.—The gas, when it is turned off, and everybody has gone to bed.

A WIFE'S TEMPER.—Here is a gentleman's diary of his wife's temper:—Monday—A thick fog; no seeing through it. Tuesday—Gloomy and very chilly; unreasonable weather. Wednesday—Frosty, at times sharp. Thursday—Bitter cold in the morning, red sunset, with flying clouds, portending hard weather. Friday—Storm in the morning, with peals of thunder; air clear afterwards. Saturday (pay-day)—Gleams of Sunshine, with partial thaw; frost again at night. Sunday—A slight south-wester in the morning; clear and pleasant at dinner-time; hurricane and earthquake at night.

A FOREIGN settlement—Transported for life.  
"How to ride a velocipede:—Straddle a saddle, then peddle and skedaddle."

WHEN may a ship be said to be foolishly in love? When she is attached to a buoy. When madly in love? When she is "ankering after a swell. When ambitiously in love? When she is making for a pier."

WHY was Mohammed like a man in church with a bad cold? Why—because his coughing (cough) had to be suspended!

CARPETS are bought by the yard, and worn by the foot.

"WHAT blessings children are!" as the parish clerk said when he took fees for christening them.

If you are a very precise man, says whatshisname and wish to be certain of what you get, never marry a girl named ANN, for we have the authority of Lindley Murray and others for the assertion that "Ann is an indefinite article."

## DECEIT OF SONG-WRITERS.

THE man who wrote "Old Arm Chair" never had an arm-chair in all his life. The best he had was an old split-bottom chair without any back to it.

"I DREAMT I Dwell in Marble Halls" used to cheat at marbles when a boy, and his dream was a horrid nightmare, brought on by remorse at the recollections of fraudulent marble hauls.

THE author of "Rain on the Roof" always slept in the basement, except when he slept out of doors.

THE man who wrote "Mary had a little Lamb" knew very well it was nothing but a little lamb fry.

THERE is the author of "Old Oaken Bucket," too; there wasn't a bucket on the whole farm, water being drawn with a tin pail and a cistern pole.

THE man who wrote "Home, Sweet Home" never had a home.

"If I had but a Thousand a Year" stated privately to his friends that he would be perfectly contented with just half that sum, as he was doing chores just for his board and three months' schooling in the winter.

"WHAT are the Wild Waves Saying?" knew very well they were reproaching him for running away from Long Branch without paying his hotel bill.

The author of "We meet by Chance" knew very well that it was all arranged beforehand. He had been weeks in contriving it—and she admired his contrivance.

TEXAS just now is the scapegoat of the United States. Witness the following canine catechism, compiled for the use of dogs of that blissful region:

Q. Why are many dogs in Texas naked?  
A. Because they have the ague so often that they shake off all their hair.

Q. Why do the dogs of Texas howl during an earthquake?

A. They do it in sympathy with the State of Texas, which, they suppose, is afflicted with the ague.

Q. Why does every high-toned dog, when he meets another, never hold his tail slanting?

A. By holding it perpendicular he indicates that he considers himself the equal of any dog that breathes.

Q. Where do all wicked dogs go when they die?

A. They stay in Texas.

## ODE TO AN ORGAN-GRINDER.

Eternal Rome! who sat on seven hills,  
Big with vast conquest and ambition's lust,  
Sent forth her legions, thick as Egypt's hills,  
To grind opposing nations to the dust.

And Rome still stands, immortal and sublime,  
Nor is there city where ye may not find  
Her legions now, as in the ancient time,  
They still go forth, their mission still to grind!

"WHAT's that?" asked Mrs. Partington, looking up at the column of the Place Vendôme, during her late visit to Paris. "The pillar of Napoleon," she was answered. "Well I never did!" she exclaimed: and that's his pillow—he was a great man to use that! but it's more like a bolster. And it's made of iron I do believe. Ah! indeed, see what it is to be great. How hard his head must have rested on his ironical pillow."

## FASHIONABLE FRIENDSHIP.

I lost my spirits and my health,  
But kept my friends—so did not wince;  
Until one day I lost my wealth,  
And never heard of friendship since.

An old bachelor received on St. Valentine's day the following, written in a delicate female hand:—

Returning home at close of day,  
Who gently chides my long delay,  
And by my side delights to stay?

Who sets for me my easy chair,  
Fixes the room with the neatest care,  
And lays my slippers ready there?

Who regulates the evening fire,  
Piles the blazing fuel higher,  
And bids me draw my chair still nigher?

When sickness comes to rack my frame,  
And grief disturbs my troubled brain,  
Who sympathizes with my pain? NOBODY.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS  
in use the last 63 years for  
INDIGESTION.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS  
in use the last 63 years for  
BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS,  
in use the last 63 years for  
LIVER COMPLAINTS.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

COCKLE'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS  
THE SAFEST  
FAMILY APERIENT.  
In boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

MEASAM'S MEDICATED CREAM,  
THE UNIVERSAL FAMILY MEDICAMENT.

Of the numerous invaluable discoveries which modern Chemistry has placed at the disposal of the Faculty, it may be safely asserted that there is not one, the properties of which entitle it to such universal admiration and patronage as "MEASAM'S Medicated Cream." Its application in the prevention, as well as in the cure of disease, is so varied and useful, as scarcely to be described within the limits of an advertisement; suffice it to say, however, that in RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, GOUT, LUMBAGO, STIFF JOINTS, PILES, FISTULA, PAINS in the CHEST and LIMBS, TIC-DOLOUREUX, or any disease arising from Cold, &c., its efficacy is at once removing those diseases, and even in the chronic and more severe forms, of giving immediate relief, is truly astonishing, and must be seen to be believed. It is

equally eradicator of RINGWORM, ERYSIPELAS, SCROFULA, and other epidemic diseases, producing regular action of the pores; in fact, assisting Nature to throw off the superfluous fluids by what is called perspiration, sensible and insensible, but more particularly the latter; thereby regulating the circulation rendering the skin clear and healthy, and giving that tone and vigour to the whole system without which life can scarcely be said to be enjoyed. In BURNS, SCALDS, CORNS, BRUISES, Old PHAGEDENIC WOUNDS, &c., it has likewise no equal; and as a cosmetic for the toilet or nursery, in removing BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, DISCOLORATIONS, and those cutaneous eruptions incidental to children and young people (used in solution), its properties cannot be over-estimated; it is, therefore, recommended to the heads of families, and especially to mothers and nurses, who, by its habitual and judicious use upon those under their care, will prevent many of those diseases which become, in the course of years, engrafted, as it were, into the system, and often supposed to be hereditary. For BATHING, to the adult—if before taking a bath it be well rubbed in—it will be found a perfect luxury being as delicate as the finest Eau de Cologne, thoroughly cleansing the skin—the pores of which, from our habits of clothing, &c., are liable to become stopped, thus obstructing the escape of the fluids before alluded to, and inducing a numerous class of diseases; indeed, three-fourths of those with which mankind is afflicted are attributable to this cause alone; the fluids known as sensible and insensible or gaseous perspiration being as unfit to be thrown back upon the system, to be used a second time, as is the air which has been once elected from the lungs, which, it is well known, cannot be breathed again and again without becoming destructive to health, and very speedily even to life itself; and those fluids must be thrown back if nature be resisted in her efforts to dispose of them, which, in civilised life, is unquestionably the case; hence arise indigestion, headache, loss of appetite, languor or debility, stupor, restlessness, faintings, evil forebodings, inaptitude for business or pleasure, and those diseases already enumerated, which the savage knows not of; these may be mostly, if not entirely, obviated by proper attention to the state of the skin. And here it should be remarked, how erroneous is the notion entertained by many, that when they have washed themselves, or taken a bath, that everything necessary has been done—the fact being, that water will have little or no effect in dissolving the incrustation, so to speak, of the dried or obstructed perspiration. It is therefore recommended that a little of the Medicated Cream be used daily, or at all events before washing or taking a bath.

Numbers of the Nobility, Clergy, and charitable persons are now using their endeavours to make its wonderful properties known, and distribute it largely to the poor. It is pronounced by all to be the purest and most innocent, at the same time the most efficacious article known, and no doubt exists of its shortly becoming the universal Family Medicament.

The Proprietor would particularly impress upon the public the fact, that it does not in the slightest degree partake of the nature of CREAMS, ordinarily so called, no. of those greasy applications known as OINTMENTS or SALVES, the use of which is repugnant to every feeling of delicacy, but on the contrary, is as delicate in its use as the finest Eau de Cologne.

As many of the Diseases are much aided by the derangement of the Digestive Organs, great additional benefit would be derived from taking the Pills described below, and which are therefore recommended.

SOLE MANUFACTURER AND PROPRIETOR  
J. STAPLES, Successor to  
MEASAM & CO.,  
13, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,  
LONDON, W.C.

(Removed from 238, Strand, and Bedford Street, Covent Garden).  
By whom they are Sold. Wholesale and Retail, in Pots, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; also in Family Jars, at 1s. and 2s. each. The 2s. Family Jars are sent free to all parts of the kingdom. The 2s. 9d. Pot contains three; the 4s. 6d., six; the 11s., sixteen; and the 2s. thirty-four of the 1s. 1d. Pots. Should the Cream become Dry or Hard, Soften with a little Water, it will have lost none of its effects.

## MEASAM'S

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